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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE INDIAN CENTRAL COTTON COMMITTEE, BOMBAY, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st AUGUST, 1923.

The Central Cotton Committee, the creation of which was recommended by the Indian Cotton Committee of 1917-18, was constituted by Resolution of the Government of India, No. 404-22, Department of Revenue and Agriculture, dated 31st March 1921, as amended by Resolution No. 712-194 of 16th June 1921. A representative of the Gwalior State was added by Resolution No. 1272-194, dated the 13th October 1921.

The personnel of the Committee, as it stood on January 1st, 1923, is shown in Appendix (I).

The Committee continued to work in its capacity as an advisory committee until May 17th, 1923, from that date it was reconstituted.

The Indian Central Cotton Committee incorporated under Act XIV of 1923. The outstanding feature of the year was the passing of the Indian Cotton Cess Act and the incorporation* of the Committee as a permanent body with a definite constitution, with funds of its own and authority to undertake specific work for the improvement of cotton growing.

The new Committee was constituted by Resolutions Nos. 523 and 565 of the Governor-General in Council of 17th and 23rd May 1923, respectively (Department of Education, Health and Lands). By Resolution No. 513, dated the 16th May 1923, Mr. B. C. Burt was appointed Secretary of the Committee as now constituted.

* For text of the Act and Rules under the Act see Appendix II.

By Resolutions Nos. 514 and 663, dated the 16th May and 11th June 1923, respectively, representatives of Sind and the Indore State were added under Section 4 (*xi*).

The personnel on August 31st was as follows :—

1. PRESIDENT.—The Agricultural Adviser to the Government of India *ex-officio*, Mr. S. Milligan (Dr. D. Clouston, Officiating).

2. REPRESENTATIVES OF AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENTS.

Madras .. Mr. G. R. Hilson, Cotton Specialist.

Bombay .. Dr. H. H. Mann, Director of Agriculture.

United Provinces .. The Director of Agriculture (Dr. H. M. Leake, M.L.C.).

Punjab .. The Director of Agriculture (Mr. C. A. H. Townsend, M.L.A., I.C.S., Mr. D. Milne, Officiating.)

Central Provinces .. The Director of Agriculture (Dr. D. Clouston, C.I.E., Mr. F. J. Plymen, Officiating).

Burma .. Mr. L. Lord, Deputy Director of Agriculture.

3. THE DIRECTOR GENERAL OF COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE, *ex-officio* (Mr. C. G. Freke).

4. REPRESENTATIVES OF CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE AND ASSOCIATIONS.

The East India Cotton

Association .. Mr. W. Ellis Jones.

Bombay Millowners'

Association. .. Mr. S. D. Saklatvala.

Bombay Chamber of

Commerce. .. Mr. V. A. Grantham, M.L.C. (*Vice-President*).

Indian Merchants' Cham-

ber, Bombay

.. The Hon'ble Sir Purshotamdas Thakur-
das, Kt., C.I.E., M.B.E.

Karachi Chamber of

Commerce.

.. Mr. H. C. Short.

Ahmedabad Millowners'

Association

.. Seth Kasturbhai Lalbhai.

Tuticorin Chamber of

Commerce ..

.. Mr. G. Z. Meli.

Upper India Chamber

of Commerce.

.. Mr. H. Horsman (Mr. A. F. Horsman,
Officiating).

The Empire Cotton

Growing Corporation.. Mr. W. Roberts.

5 and 6. COMMERCIAL REPRESENTATIVES NOMINATED BY LOCAL GOVERNMENTS.

Central Provinces

.. { Mr. S. B. Mehta, C. I. E.,
Mr. N. A. Dravid, M.L.C.

Madras

..

.. Mr. H. P. M. Rae (Mr. F. H. Goffe, Offi-
ciating).

Punjab

..

.. Rai Bahadur Seth Prabhu Dayal,
M. B. E.

Bengal

...

.. Mr. B. K. Lahiri.

7. CO-OPERATIVE REPRESENTATIVE ..

.. The Honourable Mr. Lalubhai Samal-
das, C. I. E.

8. REPRESENTATIVES OF COTTON GROWERS.

<i>Madras</i>	..	{ M.R.Ry. R. Appaswamy Naidu Garu, M.L.C. M.R.Ry. B. P. Sesha Reddi Garu.
<i>Bombay</i>	..	{ Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai Ranchodji Naik, Prof. S. C. Shahani.
<i>United Provinces</i>	..	{ The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Nawab Muhammad Muzammil Ullah Khan, O.B. E., The Hon'ble Lala Sukhbir Sinha.
<i>Punjab</i>	..	{ The Hon'ble Sirdar Jogendra Singh, The Hon'ble Honorary Lieut. Rai Bahadur Chaudhri Lal Chand, O.B.E.
<i>Central Provinces and Berar.</i>		{ Rao Sahib V. G. Kulkarni, M.L.C. Mr. N. V. Deshmukh.

9, 10 and 11.—REPRESENTATIVES OF INDIAN STATES.

<i>Hyderabad State</i>	..	(Vacant.)
<i>Baroda State</i>	..	Director of Commerce and Industries (Dr. S. M. Pagar).
<i>Gwalior State</i>	..	Deputy Director of Agriculture (Shah- zad Ahmed Khan, B. Sc.).
<i>Rajputana and Central India States.</i>		Mr. A. Howard, C. I. E., Imperial Eco- nomic Botanist.

Additional persons nominated by the Governor-General in Council—

1. Mr. T. F. Main, representative of the Agricultural Department in Sind.
 2. Mr. K. B. Tilloo, representative of the Indore State.
- Secretary (appointed by the Government of India) Mr. B. C. Burt,
B. Sc., M. B. E., I. A. S.

It will be seen that the principal change in the composition of the Committee as compared with the original Committee has been the provision for the direct representation of cotton growers who were originally represented only through the Agricultural Departments. The change has produced a better balanced Committee and has been a distinct advantage in dealing with such questions as the improvement of cotton marketing.

Term of office of members.—In order to provide for continuity, provision is made in the Cotton Cess Rules that official members shall hold office for a period of three years. To avoid sudden changes in membership the rules also provide that one-third of the non-official members shall retire annually in rotation but shall be eligible for re-election, retirement during the first two years being by ballot.

Meetings.—Three meetings of the Central Cotton Committee were held during the year under report on February 26th, March 1st, May 31st and September 4th-6th inclusive. The meeting of May 31st was a special meeting of the Committee as newly constituted to confirm the programme of work decided on at the February meeting, to pass rules and approve the budget.

The attendance at all meetings has been excellent and it may be mentioned that of the members of the original Committee no less than fourteen have attended every meeting since their appointment whilst four others have only been absent from one meeting held while they were out of India or which they were prevented from attending by Legislative duties.

Vice-President.—Mr. V. A. Grantham, M. L. C. (representing the Bombay Chamber of Commerce), was appointed Vice-President of the Committee for the year 1923-24.

Sub-Committees.—As required by the Cotton Cess Rules a Standing Finance Sub-Committee consisting of the following members was appointed :—

Mr. V. A. Grantham, M. L. C. (Vice-President and Chairman *Ex-officio*).

The Hon'ble Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Kt., C. I. E., M. B. E.

The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C. I. E.

The Hon'ble Honorary Lieut. Rai Bahadur Chaudhri Lal Chand, O.B.E.

Messrs. W. Ellis Jones, S. D. Saklatvala, G. Z. Meli and Dr. H. H. Mann. (Mr. H. C. Short officiates for Mr. W. Ellis Jones during the latter's absence from India.)

Under the Cotton Cess Act and Rules the Standing Finance Sub-Committee controls the finances of the Committee subject to such restrictions and directions in regard to policy as may be laid down by resolution of the Central Committee.

The Finance Sub-Committee has met on nine occasions during the year. Since the reconstitution of the Committee under the Cotton Cess Act a regular fortnightly meeting day has been adopted by this Sub-Committee.

As in the previous year a Standing Sub-Committee was appointed consisting of all members living in or near Bombay. This Sub-Committee has performed extremely important work both in settling details in connection with the Committee's various schemes and in framing specific references for the Central Committee's meetings without which it would not have been possible to cover in the time available the mass of work which has been got through.

During the year under report the Local Sub-Committee held eight meetings.

Research Sub-Committee.—A Sub-Committee comprised of Messrs. Milligan, Mann, Clouston, Hilson, Kay, Mehta and Bainbrigge Fletcher (by special invitation) met during the 4th meeting of the Central Cotton Committee to consider details of research schemes for which it was proposed that the Committee should give grants. Ho

A new Research Sub-Committee was appointed in September to discuss new schemes of research submitted at that meeting and included:—

Dr. Clouston, Messrs. Howard, Hilson, Mann, Main, Saklatvala, Roberts, Professor Shahani†, Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas and the Secretary.

Selection Sub-Committee for Research Students.—A Sub-Committee was appointed at the 5th meeting of the Central Cotton Committee, settled the details of the research scholarships by correspondence and met on September 5th to consider applications, interview candidates and appoint the 6 research students for 1923-24.

Members.—Dr. Clouston, Mr. Grantham, Dr. Mann, Dr. Leake, Dr. Pagar, Dr. Pendleton*, Messrs. Main, Hilson, Milne, Plymen, Howard and Tilloo.

The following special Sub-Committees met during the 4th and 6th meetings of the Central Cotton Committee:—

4TH MEETING.

Rules Sub-Committee.—Messrs. Milligan, Grantham, Mann, Townsend, Dravid, Parr, Ellis Jones, Pendleton and Meli.

Machinery Sub-Committee.—Messrs. Kay, Mehta, Horsman, Lahiri and Seth Prabhu Dayal.

† Absent.

* Out of India on September 5th.

Empire Exhibition Sub-Committee.—Messrs. Howard, Roberts, Hilson, Lahiri, Townsend, Dr. Clouston, Dr. Mann, Dr. Pager, Dr. Pen-
dleton and the Secretary.

6TH MEETING.

Rules Sub-Committee.—Mr. V. A. Grantham, The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, Hon'ble Lieut. Chaudhri Lal Chand, Messrs. Meli, Horsman, Lahiri, Freke and Seth Kasturbhai Lalbhai.

Machinery Sub-Committee.—Mr. Saklatvala and Mr. Lakin (co-opted member).

Empire Exhibition Sub-Committee.—Messrs. Howard, Leake, Roberts, Milne, Mann, Hilson, Main, Pagar, Plymen and Tilloo.

Home Sub-Committee.—A Sub-Committee consisting of members in England during 1923 was appointed at the 4th meeting of the Indian Central Cotton Committee, the members being :—

Messrs. Milligan, Kay, Horsman, Mehta, Rae and Travers.

This Sub-Committee has done a considerable amount of useful work for the Committee in England more particularly in connection with the Committee's scheme for Technological Research.

Staff.—Mr. B. C. Burt was Secretary of the Committee throughout the year. The office staff was strengthened by the addition of two clerks in March last.

The appointments of the Cotton Technologist (Director of the Committee's Technological Research Laboratory) and his staff will be made shortly.

Provincial and Local Cotton Committees.—Provincial Cotton Committees have been appointed in all provinces except Bombay, and have met as below :—

Madras	twice.
Punjab	once.
Burmah	five times.
United Provinces	four times.
Central Provinces	thrice.

In Bengal, a Sub-Committee of the Board of Agriculture acts as a Provincial Cotton Committee.

In Bombay, four Divisional Cotton Committees have been established for Sind, Gujerat, Khandesh and the Southern Division, respectively, the Government of Bombay considering that these would be more successful than a Provincial Cotton Committee in view of the diversity of problems and the large areas under cotton comprised by each division.

In Madras, Local Cotton Committees have been formed at Nandyal, Bellary, Guntur, Tuticorin and Tiruppur (Coimbatore), dealing respectively with the Northerns, Westerns, Coconadas, Tinnevelly and Cambodia cotton tracts.

FUNCTIONS OF THE COMMITTEE.

In the Government of India Resolution constituting the Committee these are broadly stated as following the recommendations of paragraph 261 of the Indian Cotton Committee's Report. The functions of the Committee will become more sharply defined as experience is gained. Apart from its more formal activities the Committee is a central body charged with the promotion of all measures which will aid the improvement of the great Indian cotton-growing industry. Its representative character not only renders it well qualified to advise the Central and Provincial Governments in matters concerning the industry but affords a common meeting ground for all sections of the trade with the Agricultural Departments which enables difficulties to be discussed and joint action taken for the common good.

The passing of the Cotton Cess Act has placed the Committee in the possession of funds for the furtherance of research for the benefit of cotton growing.

The Work of the Year.

COTTON TRANSPORT ACT.

This Act framed on lines recommended by the Committee was passed by the Indian Legislature during the 1922-23 winter session. As explained in last year's report no attempt has been made to regulate the transport of cotton throughout India but the Act enables Local Governments, (by Notification passed by Resolution of the Provincial Legislative Council) to schedule definite areas for protection and to prohibit the import of outside cotton into such areas except under license. It is intended that licenses shall only be issued to meet genuine trade requirements and, in particular, to meet the needs of cotton spinning mills situated within a protected area—for such mills an annual general license has been advised. An exception has been made to provide for trade samples and packages of cotton not exceeding 10 lbs. in weight which do not require licenses. Once an area is notified the importation into it of cotton by rail is automatically prohibited. The possibility of evasion of the Act by importation by road, river or sea remains but in this respect rule making powers have been provided for Local Governments.

The passing of this Act enables a whole series of abuses, which have done much to spoil the good name and lower the value of Indian cotton, to be stopped. In the past not only has short staple cotton, waste and stained cotton been railed wholesale to long staple areas for mixing purposes, but *Kapas* has been imported for the same purpose the admixture taking place before ginning thus severely handicapping Agricultural Departments in their efforts to establish superior and uniform types over considerable areas. Entire substitution has also not been unknown, fully pressed bales of cotton having been railed to stations with a good reputation for subsequent despatch to Bombay under a false description.

The necessity of protecting areas growing long staple or otherwise superior cottons, especially where an improved type is being introduced by the Agricultural Department, is obvious. Mixture in such cases is a direct economic loss which falls heavily on the grower and also on the spinner. The profits made by unscrupulous middlemen though considerable are much smaller than the economic loss which their operations cause. When mixing of *Kapās* takes place the evil is heightened for, despite the provision of seed depots, a considerable quantity of the seed sown is invariably purchased from ginning factories.

It is perhaps generally not realised how important to the grower is the reputation of his particular tract. Indian cotton is marketed largely, though by no means solely, by territorial description. Evidence that cotton from a particular tract was really grown in that tract is of great importance to the cotton trade and every step that can be taken to make such evidence of origin reliable promotes confidence and leads to fuller prices being paid. In this respect also the Cotton Transport Act can be of the greatest value. But a word of warning is necessary. If the areas scheduled for protection are too small the notification will defeat its own object. The regulation of cotton transport by road cannot be attempted in too great detail for very obvious reasons. Any attempt to protect a large number of very small areas is likely to lead to a breakdown of the machinery of the Act by making evasion easy.

At any rate until experience is gained it seems desirable that the following points should receive attention when areas are notified for protection under the Cotton Transport Act.

(1) Areas should not be too small. The risk of evasion of the Act by the transport of cotton by road varies greatly in different parts of India and due consideration should be paid to this aspect of the question.

(2) It is a considerable advantage when tracts with well-defined natural boundaries can be selected for notification.

(3) The areas notified should correspond as closely as possible with tracts growing recognised trade types. In other words the territorial classification, which the application of the Act tends to stereotype, should correspond as closely as possible with the recognised trade classification. It may be remarked that the East India Cotton Association (which controls the Bombay cotton market and to a great extent the "Futures" market for all India) has already given practical demonstration of its willingness to co-operate in this and similar matters. Their classification includes a list of tender stations for the various trade descriptions. Amendments to the list can be made by the Board of Directors of the Association and given adequate notice, they would undoubtedly be willing to amend the list, wherever feasible, if required to facilitate the working of the Cotton Transport Act or to remove anomalies.

(4) In selecting areas for protection due consideration should be paid to the policy adopted by the Department of Agriculture in regard to the introduction of new types of cotton. Conversely the existence of such protected areas may be expected to influence the future policy of Agricultural Departments in seed—framing distribution schemes. Action to prevent adulteration will clearly be most effective where it coincides with a definite effort on the Department of Agriculture to replace mixed cottons by uniform types.

AREAS NOTIFIED.

The Cotton Transport Act has been put into force in the greater part of the Bombay Presidency by Notification* 535 A. (Revenue) of August 1923 approved by resolution of the Bombay Legislative Council on August 18th, 1923.

As this is the first Notification under the Act a brief reference to the areas selected for notification may be permitted.

* Appendix III.

GUJERAT.—The problem in this division was by no means easy of solution. The quality of the cotton grown decreases from south to north, that grown in the south (Navsari) being one of the best of the Indian cottons in regard to staple whilst in the north a short stapled type of the same botanical variety (*G. herbaceum*—Broach cotton) is grown which is entirely different in spinning value. Further, the Surat and Broach districts are much interlaced with adjoining State territory more particularly Baroda and Rajpipla. Fortunately the hearty co-operation of these States was assured and the Baroda Durbar had not only agreed to pass a State law corresponding to the Indian Cotton Transport Act but undertook to do all that was possible to assist in the definition of suitable areas. Further their Department of Agriculture has for some years past worked in close consultation with the Bombay Department of Agriculture in regard to seed distribution schemes so that uniform types might be established over compact areas. The Rajpipla State has undertaken to pass its own Cotton Transport Law so as to secure the protection of Section 4 (3) of the Cotton Transport Act. Further than this the State has already enforced for the past two years an anti-mixing Cotton Law, the effect of which has been to greatly enhance the reputation of Rajpipla cotton.

The diversity of trade types appeared at one time to indicate that no less than five separate zones would be necessary. On the other hand the recent policy of the Agricultural Department has been to aim at developing one definite type of cotton in the whole of the tract south of the Nerbudda—a policy which has already met with a large measure of success.

Finally, after full consideration of all the interests involved and of the requirements of the adjoining States three zones were decided on; *viz.*, two south of the Tapti with the Mindhola river as the boundary and one (apart from the separate Rajpipla area) between the Tapti and Nerbudda. The rivers Tapti and Nerbudda afford valuable natural boundaries as

fords are few. The western boundary is in every case the sea and as soon as the promised action has been taken by adjoining States an effective boundary of hilly country with few roads will form a useful boundary on the south-east.

There remains the question of Northern Gujerat, particularly the remainder of the Broach district. The type of cotton grown is inferior to that of Southern Gujerat, but there is much useful cotton produced the value of which at present is diminished by importations of inferior cotton from the north-east. The work of the Agricultural Department here is still in a preliminary stage and local difficulties in selecting suitable boundaries are considerable especially as the territory of various Indian States is much interlaced with British territory. This area has therefore been reserved for further consideration but it is understood that it is intended to schedule a North Broach area as soon as possible.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.—The greater part of the Southern Division of the Bombay Presidency grows the types of cotton known as Kumpta and Dharwar American. It was not possible to define tracts growing these two varieties but mixing of the two is not common and is not a serious problem both being staple cottons. In this case action was necessary to deal with one outstanding abuse, *viz.*, the importation of short staple cotton and of waste from long distances by rail for mixing with Kumpta and Dharwar (American) cottons. Importation of inferior Persian cotton by sea (*via* Marmagoa) for the same purpose had also to be dealt with.

Two definite areas in the Bijapur district, the Bijapur and Bhagalkot areas respectively, separated by the river Kistna were separately notified as these cottons differ from each other considerably in commercial value and even more so from those of the Kumpta-Dharwar tract proper.

In respect to the rest of the division, having regard to the existence of good roads and of considerable existing cotton traffic by road it was decided not to attempt any distinction between the "Kumpta" and "Miraj" tracts but to concentrate on the main objective and to protect one large tract.

The Central Cotton Committee by invitation sent three representatives* to a special meeting called by the Minister of Agriculture to discuss the application of the Cotton Transport Act to the Bombay Presidency. The Local Sub-Committee subsequently submitted recommendations to the Government of Bombay in regard to the form of the notification and rules which were adopted. The license forms published with the notifications are those recommended by the Central Cotton Committee.

It will be seen that with the exception of a portion of the Gujerat Division the whole of the staple cotton growing areas of the Presidency have been protected by the Cotton Transport Act. The remaining division—Khandesh—grows entirely short staple cotton and there is no likelihood of inferior cottons being introduced.

CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.—The Central Provinces Provincial Cotton Committee has considered the question of protecting Berar and the Central Provinces from the importation of inferior cottons for mixing purposes. There is at present a tendency for Khandesh cottons to be railed or carted east, either for mixing with Berar or Central Provinces cotton or for wholesale substitution. *Kapas* from Khandesh also passes into the Berar markets. During the cotton season which has just closed the average premium of Berar cotton over Khandesh cotton of *the same grade* has been some Rs. 15 per khandy while C. P. 1. cotton (from the districts Nagpur, Chanda and Wardha) has fetched an average

* Five members of the Central Cotton Committee, Messrs. Grantham, Kay, Meli, Ellis Jones and Mr. (now Sir) Purshotamdas Thakurdas and the Secretary were present, three members representing the Chambers of Commerce and Millowners' Association which they also represent on the Central Cotton Committee.

premium over Berar cotton of Rs. 35 whilst at times the premium has been as high as Rs. 45 per khandy.

The Malkapur cotton market (Malkapur Taluq-District Buldana-Berar) has for many years been classed as a Khandesh station since much of the cotton entering this market is from Khandesh. Much of the cotton of the Malkapur Taluq goes to other markets *e.g.* Nandura where it fetches the price of Berar cotton which it is. *Kapas* from Malkapur has similarly been carted to Nandura and records of actual railway bookings have been obtained showing that fully-pressed bales have been despatched from Malkapur to Nandura and Shegaon and after re-marking re-despatched to Bombay as Berar cotton. This eastward creep of Khandesh cotton is increasing and there is every reason to suppose that it will increase further especially now that the railing of Khandesh cotton to Hubli, etc., for mixing purposes has been stopped by the Bombay notification.

It became clear at an early stage of the enquiry that there was little or nothing to be gained by trying to stop the movement of Malkapur cotton to other stations and that action on broader lines was necessary. There have been frequent representations from local cotton merchants that Malkapur being situated in Berar should be classified as a "Berar" station. The East India Cotton Association have agreed to this conditionally and have promised that if the Government of the Central Provinces and Berar will put the Cotton Transport Act into force to keep Khandesh cotton out they will recognise Malkapur as a Berar station. This offer of co-operation has been of no small assistance in subsequent discussions.

The Central Provinces and Berar Provincial Cotton Committee subsequent to a meeting at Malkapur (convened by the Hon'ble Member for Local Self-Government) decided that nothing short of the protection of both the Central Provinces and Berar areas would meet the case and recommended to the Local Government that the Cotton Transport Act should be applied and two areas notified for protection. The Central

Cotton Committee in endorsing this recommendation suggested that the areas should consist of :—

- (a) A Berar area consisting approximately of the districts of Buldana, Akola and Amraoti.
- (b) A Central Provinces area consisting approximately of the Nagpur, Chanda, Wardha, Chhindwara, Seoni, Bhandara and Yeotmal districts.

The Yeotmal district, though part of Berar, has been tentatively included in the Central Provinces area as Yeotmal cotton is classed as "C.P. II" in Bombay. The exact boundaries of the proposed areas have yet to be worked out.

MADRAS.—The Madras Provincial Cotton Committee has recommended that the Cotton Transport Act should be put into effect forthwith to protect the "Northerns" and "Cambodia" areas.

In both these areas definite evidence has been produced that the importation of inferior cottons from outside is destroying the work of the Agricultural Department. In the Northerns area the distribution of seed of a pure type (Nandyal 14) has reached a commercial scale and this cotton commands a premium over ordinary Northerns of Rs. 50 per bale. At the same time Coconadas cotton which is markedly inferior to Northerns in staple is being imported into Nandyal for mixing purposes.

In the Coimbatore district, where not only is irrigated Cambodia cotton cultivation thoroughly stabilised but a very considerable proportion of the area is under selected strains, the importation of outside cottons at Tiruppur (the main market) is spoiling the quality and reputation of Cambodia cotton. Mixing in some of the presses is carried on in the most barefaced manner, certain presses being equipped with special mixing apparatus for ensuring a uniform mixture.

Even worse is the importation of *Kapas* of the Dharwar-American type from adjoining state territory. This results in the seed issued by ginneries being mixed. The full extent of this mischief will be realised when it is stated that the two types cross-fertilize naturally thus making the plants of future generations mongrel in character.

The Central Cotton Committee in strongly supporting the recommendation of the Provincial Cotton Committee suggested that the question of protecting the Tinnevely cotton tract should also be examined.

REGULATION OF GINS AND PRESSES.

The Committee's proposals in this connection form a natural complement to the Cotton Transport Act, the essential feature being the provision of means by which the trade can protect itself against abuses. The importance of satisfactory evidence of origin of cotton under the present system of wholesale marketing has already been referred to and the essential feature of the Committee's scheme is to provide for the proper marking of bales which will effect this. It must be recognised that the Cotton Transport Act can only be successfully applied when it is possible to define an area growing a uniform type of cotton. In many cases long staple and short staple cottons though grown in close proximity are not mixed by growers, but are frequently mixed in ginning and pressing factories to the detriment of the reputation of the whole tract and with serious loss to the grower.

A copy of the Bill proposed by the Committee will be found in Appendix IV.

The marking of bales and the records of ownership, which it is proposed to systematize, differ but little from the procedure already followed in well-managed factories. These proposals, if given effect to, would at

once bring home malpractices to the real offender, the trade would avoid this cotton in future, and mixing, false packing, etc., would tend to become unprofitable.

The provision for compulsory weekly returns of cotton pressed has long been urged and is essential to any real improvement in Indian cotton statistics. Such returns have already been attempted on a voluntary basis in several provinces but without success, and at the present time in only one province, *viz.*, Madras, are such returns received. The information obtained from a weekly return of cotton pressed would provide trade information of the utmost importance at a time when crop forecasts cannot give what is required. It is widely recognised that the weather during the last few weeks of the crop period has a most important effect on yield which it is practically impossible to estimate accurately. Comparative figures for the cotton pressed during specified periods would give an immediate basis for comparison with previous years. The importance of accurate information of this kind in checking speculation cannot be overestimated. In addition such returns would provide a direct means of checking the accuracy of the final cotton memorandum which is based on estimated yields on a known area. It is probable that the area sown with cotton in India is known more accurately than in any cotton-growing country in the world, but the estimate of production per acre is necessarily extremely difficult. At present the only check on these estimates is furnished by the estimate of cotton used in Indian mills and the returns for cotton exported. As there is no means of ascertaining the "carry over" up-country, we have at present no satisfactory check on the forecasts for individual years, returns of the total quantity of cotton pressed would give a definite figure for the cotton produced during any year which had actually passed into commercial use although they would not give any information in regard to the amount consumed in villages for domestic purposes. In both America and Egypt periodical ginning and pressing returns are published and there seems no reason why this important reform in Indian cotton statistics should be longer delayed.

The proposal to require all ginning factories constructed in future to conform to certain minimum requirements is another recommendation of the Indian Cotton Committee. Here again this only means enforcing universally a standard adopted in all well-constructed factories. Similarly the requirement that all press-houses should be paved is already complied with by a large majority of pressing factories. The amount of damage to Indian cotton by bad handling in ginneries and presses is responsible for no small amount of general economic loss and there seems no reason for tolerating ill-constructed factories in the future.

The requirement that only correct scales and standard weights prescribed for any given district shall be used is of importance to the grower, as in many parts of the country *kapas* weighments do not take place in the market but on arrival at the ginning factory. It is not proposed to attempt to standardise cotton weights for all-India, but merely to prescribe that those weights which are authorised by local Governments for the particular district shall alone be used.

LICENSING OF GINS AND PRESSES.—While the Central Cotton Committee do not believe the compulsory licensing of gins and presses throughout India to be either feasible or desirable, they do consider that this further step will be necessary in certain areas. The organisation of the trade varies greatly in different provinces and even in different parts of the same province. In some cases ginning factories are large and well-equipped and work almost entirely on contract for the owners of the cotton, but have themselves no financial interest in the cotton ginned. In other cases ginning and pressing factory owners are themselves middlemen buying *kapas* and selling cotton. While our general proposals for all India should enable the trade to protect itself against abuses, there are undoubtedly areas where deliberate mixing of different varieties of cotton is prevalent and where stronger measures may be necessary. The Committee's draft bill, therefore, makes provision for the introduction of actual licensing, where necessary, by a notification passed by

resolution of a Provincial Legislative Council. In the opinion of the Central Cotton Committee this procedure would provide the necessary safeguards in view of the fact that the Provincial Cotton Committee would be the advisory body to a Local Government in regard to licenses and that lengthy suspension or cancellation of licenses would only be made after reference to the Central Cotton Committee.

An enabling section in an India Act has been advised in preference to separate provincial legislation for several reasons. Though the introduction of a licensing system is to be optional a certain degree of uniformity of method is necessary where the system is adopted. Nor do the Committee consider that a licensing system should be introduced except with the safeguards which they propose. It is not proposed that licensing should depend for its success on an inspecting staff. The provisions of the Bill in regard to the marking of bales and records of ownership would enable malpractices to be traced to their source by the Central Cotton Committee, in cases of specific complaint. A warning could be issued at once by the Provincial Cotton Committee that a continuance of the malpractices complained of would lead to the suspension of the offending factory's license and in many cases this would doubtless be sufficient. The ignoring of warnings would of course lead to the suspension of the factory's license. It may be added that no honest ginning or pressing factory owner need suffer for the malpractices of the owner of the cotton since the record of ownership makes his position clear and further, he could in his seasonal ginning contract insert a clause requiring the customer for whom he works to indemnify him against any loss arising from a breach by the customer of the conditions of a license.

OPEN COTTON MARKETS.

During the year the Committee have devoted much time to the consideration of this matter. The Berar system of cotton markets was commended by the Indian Cotton Committee and recommended for general adoption, and certain further recommendations in matters of

detail were made by the Board of Agriculture in India in 1919. It was ascertained by the Committee that several provinces were considering the matter and that in one a definite setback had been caused by the fact that the Municipal Act (under which it was proposed to frame cotton market rules) did not give the necessary powers. In the Central Provinces (as distinct from Berar) cotton markets are governed by bye-laws under the Central Provinces Municipal Act which contains express provision for the licensing of brokers, weighmen, etc. In no other province does the Municipal Act contain adequate provision in this respect.

Enquiry showed that a separate Cotton Markets Act offered several advantages and the Committee advised Local Governments accordingly. The Bombay Government have intimated their intention of introducing a Provincial Bill for the purpose and consulted the Central Cotton Committee in regard to its provisions. The Bill as finally recommended by the Central Cotton Committee will be found in Appendix V together with a draft of the principal rules required. This draft, which the Central Cotton Committee recommend as a model, differs from the Berar law in the following important particulars :—

(1) The Berar Market Committees at present consist entirely of Municipal and cotton trade representatives. The Central Cotton Committee advise that one-half of the members should be representatives of the cotton growers of the area served by the market.

(2) No attempt has been made to define trade allowances for to do this and to forbid certain customary allowances might only lead to evasion. The draft rules provide that no allowances shall be permitted in any market which are not authorised by bye-laws made under proper sanction by the Market Committee.

(3) The definition of a market has been amended to provide that the “market proper” shall include ginning factory compounds within the market area. This is necessary as, in many parts of India, actual weighing does not take place in the market but in the ginning factories.

(4) Definite power has been given to Market Committees (subject to the sanction of an officer appointed by the Local Government for the purpose) to make bye-laws for regulating the conditions of trading. Elasticity in this respect is essential though groups of markets may find it convenient (as in the Central Provinces) to adopt similar bye-laws.

(5) The draft rules suggested by the Committee definitely lay down the status of licensed brokers and licensed weighmen. It seems most desirable that the latter should be independent of individual buyers and either be the servant of the Committee or (following an old Indian custom) should be independent and paid entirely by recognised fees.

The Committee received the clearest evidence that organised cotton markets in Berar had been of the greatest value to the cultivator. It is stated that on the average fifty per cent. of the *kapas* sold in these markets is brought in direct by growers and that although the *kapas* from outlying villages is brought in by village middlemen the grower still profits by the fairer rates prevailing in the markets. Such markets do much to bring growers into direct touch with substantial buyers (though not necessarily with consumers), and this necessarily makes for the better handling of the *kapas* since the grower sees for himself the difference in price attained. The publication of rates by Market Committees is of no small advantage.

It is also extremely likely that the establishment of such markets will permit a system of grading of produce to be established which in turn would make for the better handling by the cultivator of his *kapas*.

Honest weighments, the abolition of unfair "allowances" and the advantages of competition are further advantages to be gained. It is recognised that these markets do not of themselves solve the whole problem of enabling the grower to realise full prices for his cotton. The better financing of the cotton grower, in order to enable him to sell his crop to advantage and in particular, to make it unnecessary for him to

sell his cotton in advance, remains a separate problem. But there are many substantial growers in the more important cotton tracts who can take advantage of open markets whilst, as has been stated above, the indirect advantage spreads wider.

The opinions received from Chambers of Commerce are overwhelmingly in favour of the constitution of such markets wherever possible. Some replies give the names of centres considered suitable for such markets—a list of these will be found in Appendix VI.

The Central Provinces and Berar Provincial Cotton Committee and the Central Provinces Board of Agriculture have devoted considerable attention to the improvement of the Berar markets. The principal advance which they have recommended is the addition of growers' representatives in the Market Committees. They also attach importance to better provision for proper weighments and for the checking of illegal allowances. They further advised that Bombay official closing rates for the Fine Oomras Hedge contract should be posted next morning in the market and the employment in the larger markets of better qualified supervisors (paid from the market fund).

Details which were suggested as suitable for bye-laws are :—

- (1) The forbidding of all trading by secret signs,
- (2) The provision of standard weighbridges,
- (3) The use of proper tickets or cards showing the rate at which a sale has been effected,
- (4) Better records of the rates actually paid,
- (5) Provision for different varieties of cotton being separately tendered and provision that buyers rejecting carts after weighment had started should be required to reload the cart.

(See Khandwa and Burhanpur cotton market rules Appendix VII.)

In Madras the Provincial Cotton Committee has recommended that a Provincial Bill on lines similar to the draft Bombay Bill should be introduced.

CLEANER PICKING AND MARKETING OF COTTON.

The Indian Cotton Committee recommended that the Agricultural Departments should undertake experiments in the cleaner picking of *kapas* and pointed out, very rightly, that the handling of cotton prior to ginning is an essential point. The Board of Agriculture of 1919 in considering this recommendation held that the experience of the Agricultural Departments in the past had been that cleaner picking frequently did not pay the cultivator. What seems to be required is a definite incentive, at all intermediate stages between the grower and the merchant or spinner, to the delivery of *kapas* or cotton in the best possible condition. The Committee, and in particular the Local Sub-Committee have devoted considerable attention to this matter. In Bombay cotton of high grade (*i.e.* cotton free from leaf and stain) undoubtedly fetches a considerable premium when sold "spot". The same is true, though to a less extent, in the case of cotton tendered against hedge contracts.

The Bombay Cotton Contracts Board (acting on the recommendation of the Indian Cotton Committee of 1917-18) introduced the "mutual allowance" principle in regard to cotton tendered against future contracts and their successors the East India Cotton Association continued and extended this system. Until recently allowances have been claimable up to one full "class" above the grade forming the basis of the contract. Thus for example, "Fine" Bengals cotton last season if tendered against a Fully Good Bengals contract was eligible for an allowance of about Rs. 15 per *khandi*. It should be made clear that this allowance is for grade alone and is quite distinct from any allowance on account of the "growth" tendered being tenderable at an "on" allowance for staple or style. The amount of cotton actually tendered against hedge

contracts in Bombay is a considerable proportion of the crop, though by no means as large as sometimes assumed.

It was decided by the Committee that action by the East India Cotton Association was desirable in order to emphasise the value which Bombay places on clean cotton. While the up-country merchant can secure an additional price for clean cotton when sold "spot" it is not always easy for him to sell large quantities "spot" at the price he wants. It was felt that an enhanced scale of "on" allowance would help to stabilise primary markets and would give a feeling of confidence to up-country merchants enabling them in turn to offer growers fuller prices for clean *kapas*. The East India Cotton Association readily consented to the Central Cotton Committee's request in this important matter and an amended bye-law was passed by the Board of Directors, and subsequently by the Representative Committee, providing in future that "all arbitrations and appeals regarding quality shall be subject to "mutual allowances", "on" allowances not to exceed the difference between the standard tendered against and *two* classes immediately above it." Under this rule Superfine Broach tendered against a Fully Good Broach contract or Superfine Bengals tendered against a Fully Good Bengals contract would be entitled to a full allowance for two classes instead of to the allowance for "Fine" only as in the past.

This change should give a very important incentive to the better handling of *kapas* up-country as the difference in price obtainable for really clean cotton is now of the order of six to ten *per cent*.

The Committee also had brought to their notice the very useful work which has been done by the Co-operative Cotton Sale Societies in the Southern Division, Bombay, particularly the Hubli Co-operative Cotton Sale Society, in encouraging cleaner picking of *kapas* by their members. Kumpta cotton, though a valuable cotton in respect to spinning value, has been unpopular in the past not only on account of the mixing which has gone on in Hubli but because, as usually picked,

it is a very leafy cotton. The clean-picked cotton sold by the Society fetched high prices at the auctions from Bombay buyers. The Committee were fortunately able to render the Society some assistance in interesting large buyers.

ALLOWANCES FOR STAPLE.—The Committee also had brought to their notice by the Central Provinces Department of Agriculture the fact that market conditions in Berar do not afford at present any direct encouragement to the growing of better stapled cottons. It was represented that as many of the finer varieties possess a lower ginning percentage, buyers in primary markets actually discriminate against these cottons although they subsequently mix different varieties prior to ginning to produce the average type recognised as Berar cotton. It is doubtful whether Berar cottons would fetch their present prices but for the presence of a certain amount of cotton of slightly superior staple.

The Committee discussed the possibility of “on” allowances in Bombay and staple standards to encourage the separate marketing of cottons with superior staple. After very careful examination they came to the conclusion that so long as the “hedge contracts” remain as they are and so long as the whole of the crop in Berar consists of what is known in Bombay as “fair” staple, it is impossible to introduce “on” allowances for staple for Oomras cottons. The Sub-Committee considered that the Agricultural and Co-operative Departments might with advantage take up the question of the separate marketing of better stapled cottons. This decision was endorsed by the Central Cotton Committee.

Though action through the medium of the Bombay hedge contracts was not found possible, the importance of getting for the grower an adequate premium for superior staple is fully realised by the Committee but in several important respects they must await the results which they hope to obtain from their Technological Laboratory.

The Committee also decided that the question of a stabilising fund for aiding the marketing of new varieties should be re-examined later as

this also is closely connected with the work of the Technological Laboratory.

CO-OPERATIVE COTTON MARKETING.—The Committee has been in communication, from time to time, with Co-operative Cotton Sale Societies most of which are situated in the Bombay Presidency. They have fortunately been able to render these societies some assistance in their work and hope to do more in future. In the meantime some very interesting information has been obtained as to the conditions essential for success. The most prosperous of these societies are those in the Southern Division (more particularly the Hubli and Gadag Societies) which organise periodical auction sales of graded *kapas* on behalf of their members and advance (at the time of delivery to the society) a reasonable percentage of the price of the *kapas*. The success of these societies is believed to be largely due to the following conditions :—

- (1) As they deal principally with selected strains of cotton introduced by the Agricultural Department which are now cultivated on a commercial scale, they have a definite inducement to offer to the substantial buyers.
- (2) The grading is carefully done under the supervision of the Agricultural Department and has established confidence.
- (3) The quantities of cotton handled are sufficient to make up fair-sized commercial lots.
- (4) The societies have been able to secure on their committees local men with a knowledge of the cotton trade.

It will be observed that these societies have not set themselves the task of entirely eliminating the middleman. Applications for assistance from several other societies have been received and some of these asked to be enabled to deal direct with millowners. In several of these cases it was impossible to do much. To begin with the cotton offered was not of any particular kind but was the ordinary cotton of

the district. Secondly the quantities which these societies handled were not large enough to interest millowners.

It is perhaps desirable to state that when a co-operative organisation sets out to eliminate intermediaries and to deal direct with the consumer, it is necessary to ensure not only that it has the capital and technical knowledge required, but that it can command a sufficient amount of cotton to enable wholesale dealing to be undertaken with success. Millowners employ merchants and brokers not because they wish to pay commission and brokerage, but because they gain the opportunity of selecting their requirements from a large range of stocks. Recent American experience in this respect is of interest. For many years Co-operative Cotton Sale Societies in America were only a very qualified success. Recently an organisation has been built up which controls some two to three million bales and which is now no small factor in the cotton market. The American organisers attribute their success to four fundamental conditions :—

- (1) The societies consist of cotton growers only.
- (2) Legally enforceable agreements are entered into between members and the society defining their mutual obligations and binding each member to deliver a certain minimum amount of cotton to the Society for sale.
- (3) The societies control a reasonable proportion of the whole amount of the commodity handled.
- (4) Complete pooling of produce.

These conditions have been found essential in America where cotton growers, generally speaking, cultivate larger areas than is the case in India. It is extremely doubtful if they could be realised in India at present. It seems clear that at present Co-operative Cotton Sale Societies in India are likely to find their best chance of success in the handling of improved cottons since they could thus offer a definite induce-

ment to substantial buyers and would not come into collision with vested interests prematurely.

MIXING OF PUNJAB-AMERICAN COTTON.

The Central Cotton Committee received a representation from the Lower Bari Doab Colony Agricultural Association pointing out that the mixing of Punjab-American cotton with *desi* (short staple) cotton was causing serious loss to the grower in the Punjab Canal Colonies and destroying the reputation of Punjab-American cotton. The establishment of this variety of American cotton is one of the outstanding successes in India in the increased production of staple cotton. The area has now been stabilised at approximately 400,000 to 500,000 acres and the crop is the most outstanding example of the replacement of short staple cotton ($\frac{1}{2}$ " to $\frac{5}{8}$ ") by a cotton of 1" staple. Punjab-American cotton is not only in demand by Indian mills, but an important export trade has been developed. It is hardly necessary to point out how entirely different is the value to the spinner of a cotton of 1" staple containing a mixture of 10 to 50 per cent. of *desi* cotton to the value of comparatively uniform cotton of 1" commercial staple.

It has been definitely ascertained that mixing takes place almost entirely in the ginning factories. Although *desi* and American cottons are grown in adjoining fields, and will probably continue to be so grown on account of the limitations of water supply, growers up to now (and particularly since the introduction of the auction system by the Agricultural Department) have brought their *kapas* to the market unmixed. It is estimated that only 5 per cent. of the mixing which occurs is due to the growers. The most obvious remedy would appear to be the introduction of a system of licensing gins and presses (as recommended by the Indian Cotton Committee) by taking advantage of the enabling clause of the Bill for the Regulation of Gins and Presses previously referred to.

It was considered desirable to examine every alternative to licensing. At the fifth meeting of the Central Cotton Committee a suggestion was made by the Punjab representatives that action by the East India Cotton Association, and by the Bombay market in general, should be sufficient to deal with these abuses on the principle that it was the duty of the buyer to protect himself. It was shown very clearly that this suggestion did not afford a solution. It is true that Punjab-American cotton is tenderable against the Broach hedge contract and that if ⁵⁰ tendered a minimum standard of staple is demanded. It was also shown that during the last season of 1,100 bales tendered against the hedge contract in Bombay 700 bales had been rejected on account of inferior and mixed staple in the course of arbitration. But comparatively little Punjab-American cotton is sold by this method much of it being purchased direct by exporters or mill agents up-country. Mill representatives stated that, despite the provision of their own ginning factories, they have been unable to get their full requirements of unmixed Punjab-American cotton although they were paying substantial premiums for pure cotton. It was also clearly established that the cotton from certain large growers, whose marks are known in Bombay fetched very remunerative prices on account of its purity.

A further reference was made to the Agricultural Association which supported the Committee's view that the only real remedy would be the licensing of gins and presses. The Association further considered that such action would also lead to the grower taking more care to prevent the mixing of *kapas*.

The matter was further considered at the sixth meeting of the Committee, and the views of the Punjab Provincial Cotton Committee and a meeting of cotton traders and ginners were considered. An abstract of the discussion and correspondence will be found in Appendix VIII. From this it will be seen that after very careful consideration of all alternatives the Central Cotton Committee felt that the licensing of gins and

presses in the Punjab Canal Colonies was the only real immediate remedy. A factor of considerable importance in considering this question is the present organisation of the cotton trade in the Punjab. Unlike many parts of India the owners of ginning and pressing factories in the Punjab do not work entirely or chiefly on contract for merchants who buy *kapas* and sell cotton, but are themselves cotton traders on a large scale possessing a definite financial interest in the cotton handled in their factories. There is thus no question here of making a factory owner responsible for the malpractices of others, an objection which might be urged with a certain amount of justification against the licensing of gins and presses in some parts of India.

EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Reference has been made above to two respects in which the East India Cotton Association have been able to assist the Central Cotton Committee. This report would, however, be incomplete if no reference were made to the advantages to cotton marketing in general which the establishment of a strong Association representative of all sections of the trade presents. That between 1917 and 1922 the Bombay cotton market was disturbed by large speculative operations and a series of crises is common knowledge. Such speculative movements of the market are invariably to the disadvantage of the grower. Corners usually take place at the end of the season when cotton is entirely out of the grower's hands so that he does not benefit by any rise in prices and they have invariably been followed, whether the corner has been successful or otherwise, by slumps depressing the price of cotton at the beginning of the new crop period thus lowering the price to the grower. In this respect the history of prices in Bombay is parallel to that of the prices of American cotton at the time of the Patten and Sully corners. The Central Cotton Committee has taken every opportunity of urging the necessity of checking undue speculation which not only depresses the price to the grower but, by causing a lack of confidence and even a shortage of

money, interferes with the finance of the crop. They therefore recommended to the East India Cotton Association that a "gradual broadening of the hedge contracts, as they come to be used as genuine hedges by the trade is desirable". The Committee gladly recognise the spirit of co-operation in which their suggestions in regard to the improvement of cotton marketing have been received by the East India Cotton Association despite the latter's many and obvious immediate difficulties.

COTTON BOLL WEEVIL.

The damage caused by the Mexican Boll Weevil (*Anthonomus grandis*) in America is well known. The attention of the Central Cotton Committee was drawn to the risk that this pest might be introduced to India with baled cotton from America and that this risk is likely to increase as cotton is now shipped direct from the Southern States to India via Japan. The average import of American cotton into India during 25 years has been about 27,000 bales per annum, the imports in individual years varying from 2,000 to over 100,000 bales, the last big importation being in 1920. From information supplied by the Imperial Entomologist and by the Director of the United States of America Bureau of Entomology, it seems clear that *unless precautions are taken it will only be a matter of time before the Boll Weevil reaches India*. Once introduced there is every reason to believe that it would find conditions eminently suited to its spread. In America the Boll Weevil is credited with the destruction of something like 25 per cent. of the crop. At any rate it seems abundantly clear that the Weevil has caused a loss of at least two million bales in the American crop in each of the last two seasons, since comparatively small crops have been produced on what were almost record areas at a time when the high price of cotton gave every incentive to good cultivation and manuring. Despite very heavy expenditure, and under distinctly more favourable conditions than attainable in India, comparatively little has been achieved by way of control.

It is clear that drastic steps would be justified to obviate any risk of this pest being introduced into India and, the machinery is already in existence in the 'Destructive Insects and Pests Act'. Millowners' Associations and Chambers of Commerce were consulted and all agreed that immediate action is desirable. The simplest solution, *viz.*, the total prohibition of the importation of American cotton in India, is undesirable as in certain years Indian mills need this cotton—particularly when the Indian staple cotton crop is small. Fortunately an alternative exists as it is possible to prevent the introduction of the pest by adequate fumigation with Hydrocyanic Acid gas. It is known that this gas destroys the weevil (which can only reach India as the mature beetle) and that this fumigant causes no undesirable effects, American experiments having proved that it affects neither the spinning value of the cotton nor the bleaching and dyeing of the yarn and cloth.

With one exception all American cotton imported into India during recent years has been landed at Bombay and it is clearly simpler to provide fumigation at one port only. Chambers of Commerce and Millowners' Associations agree to the proposed restriction and to fumigation, the cost of which would be paid by the importer. The Central Cotton Committee has asked the Government of India to issue the necessary notification under the Destructive Insects and Pests Act and to provide for fumigation at Bombay. This recommendation has been provisionally accepted. The Committee has now arranged for the necessary preliminary experiments to settle certain technical details. In particular it is necessary to ascertain the extent to which cotton can absorb (and subsequently evolve) Hydrocyanic Acid gas, the safeguards necessary, and the most practical and economical conditions for fumigation.

APPLICATION OF THE DESTRUCTIVE INSECTS AND PESTS ACT TO COTTON SEED.

The Committee considered a reference from Government in respect to the importation of cotton seed direct by sea into Indian States, a point which had not been dealt with when the notification under the Act was issued as there was every indication that such imports would be nominal.

It came to light that cotton seed from East Africa had been imported direct to Porbander (Kathiawar State) and the State authorities were in some doubt as to how it should be dealt with. This seed had been imported for crushing, but there seems no reason to run the risk of importing strange insect pests in this way. There is an abundant supply of cotton seed of both the Indian and American types in India and the local crushing of Indian cotton seed is an industry which Government on several occasions and in various ways has attempted to encourage. The importation of African cotton seed without fumigation is clearly dangerous. It is already known that the Red African Boll-worm is distinct from those which we already have in India and that it is capable of causing considerable destruction.

The Committee suggested that the Government of India should draw the attention of the Indian States and Foreign Administrations to the grave danger to the Indian cotton crop through the importation of insect pests in cotton seed and should ask for their co-operation in making the Destructive Insects and Pests Act, 1914, effective drawing their attention to the two alternatives suggested of either (a) confining imports to one port only for India instead of arranging fumigation at a number of ports, or (b) the total prohibition of the importation of cotton seed into India except through the Agricultural Departments.

Attention was drawn to the necessity of securing the co-operation of the Portuguese Government in respect to Goa and of the French Government in respect to Pondicherry. The importation of cotton seed by overland routes, as for example, from Central Asia through Afghanistan and from Persia through Nushki, should also be watched.

RESEARCH PROGRAMME.

Reference has already been made to the fact that the passing of the Cotton Cess Act placed the Committee in possession of funds (estimated at Rs. 9 lakhs per annum during the first three years and half that

amount in succeeding years) for the encouragement of research work directed to the improvement of cotton growing and marketing. A broad outline of some of the problems which require solution was given in the last report. With the sanction of the Government of India the Committee has now adopted a definite programme. So far as purely agricultural research is concerned they will work in co-operation with Provincial Departments of Agriculture and other institutions, and the following grants-in-aid have been made for the investigation of specific problems:—

BOMBAY :—

- (a) Research on the physiology of the cotton plant in Gujerat with special reference to the loss of crop caused by the shedding of bolls in black soil areas.
- (b) For two investigations at Dharwar, *viz.*: (1) Research on cotton wilt and (2) Plant breeding work for the improvement of cottons of the Upland American type.
- (c) For an investigation of the spotted boll-worm problem (*Earias* spp.) to be carried out at Surat.

MADRAS.—A grant has been made for plant breeding work on the herbaceum cottons of the Western tract.

A scheme for bio-chemical investigations designed to elucidate the reasons for the variation in yield from pure strains of cotton and the underlying reasons for the resistance and susceptibility to pests and diseases of certain strains of cotton has been provisionally approved and will be taken up as soon as certain details have been settled. This scheme has been delayed by the premature retirement of Dr. Norris under whose direction the work would have been carried out.

PUNJAB.—A grant-in-aid has been sanctioned for special investigations into the cotton problems of the Punjab Canal Colonies, more particularly those connected with the growing of Punjab-American cotton including the isolation and testing of pure types, the general physiological

study of the growing of American cotton under canal irrigation with special reference to the water requirements of the plant, and the causes of the loss of crop by bud, flower and boll shedding. These investigations will not, however, be limited to the American type of cotton, as in settling details of the scheme it was ascertained that it would be a considerable advantage for the same officer to direct research work on indigenous cottons. The Punjab Department of Agriculture are providing land, buildings, and equipment for this scheme and one special agricultural officer in addition to making available the entire facilities of the Department. The Central Cotton Committee are providing a special Cotton Research Botanist for these investigations. A departure has been made from the usual principle that for such aided schemes staff is appointed by the Local Government and, with the sanction of the Government of India, the Committee has undertaken to employ an experienced Botanist and to place him at the disposal of the Punjab Government for a period of five years.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.—A grant-in-aid has been made to enable more plant breeding work to be taken up for the production of cottons of improved staple for the Central Provinces and Berar. The grant enables the Economic Botanist to devote the whole of his time to this work, another officer being provided to relieve him of duties connected with the college and other crops. A special cotton staff has been appointed and the Central Provinces Government have made available the Akola Experimental Farm as a special cotton station.

UNITED PROVINCES.—In connection with an important investigation already started on the pink boll worm (*P. gossypiella*) a capital grant has been sanctioned for the purchase of insect proof cages which are necessary to determine certain critical factors. In certain parts of India this insect is by far the most serious pest of cottons. In Madras it has been largely brought under control by the enforcement of a Pest Act requiring the destruction of old cotton plants before a certain date

thus preventing the pest carrying over from the old crop to the new. In the United Provinces, and Northern India generally, (as in Egypt) long cycle larvæ also exist and are partly responsible for the "carry over" from one crop to the next. It may be possible to reduce the damage by the disinfection of seed. On the other hand, in order to obtain any reasonable measure of success, it may be necessary to enforce a Pest Act as in Madras. The latter procedure is not unattended with difficulty, particularly in the unirrigated portions of the cotton tract. The investigations to which the Committee are contributing are specifically designed to furnish the scientific data on which to base a definite policy.

RESEARCH STUDENTSHIPS.

At an early stage it was obvious to the Committee that one of the great difficulties in India connected with cotton improvement was the shortage of qualified workers with a knowledge of scientific methods as applied to cotton investigations. Six Research Studentships of the value of Rs. 150 per mensem will be given annually to distinguished graduates of Indian Universities to enable them to undertake research work under the direction of experienced investigators on cotton problems. In this way it is hoped to build up in the country a corps of qualified workers. The first six appointments were made at the sixth meeting of the Committee and the names of the successful applicants together with their postings will be found in Appendix IX.

CENTRAL AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE FOR COTTON WORK.

Whilst the Committee consider that much can be done through grants to Provincial Agricultural Departments for the investigation of specific problems, particularly as by this method full advantage can be taken of such existing facilities as land and laboratory accommodation, they do not consider this alone sufficient. In 1922 the Committee resolved that a Central Agricultural Institute for cotton research, in some form

or another, was in their opinion essential. At an earlier meeting they had decided to recommend to the Government of India that they should be allowed to contribute from Cotton Cess funds to the proposed Plant Breeding Institute at Indore which was then under consideration. The original scheme for the Indore Research Institute contemplated a general institute for plant industry to which a number of the Central Indian States and the Government of India were to contribute jointly. Owing to financial stringency the original scheme could not be proceeded with, and in 1923 the Committee approved of a revised scheme for an Institute to be principally devoted to cotton investigations. It has been suggested that the Institute should be managed by a Board presided over by the Agent to the Governor General for the Central Indian States, and composed of an equal number of members nominated by the contributing States and Indian Central Cotton Committee respectively. As it seemed probable that the Central Indian States would agree to renew their offer of annual subsidies and that the Indore State would also, as originally offered, give 300 acres of land and certain other important facilities for the proposed Institute, the Committee offered a non-recurring grant of Rs. 2 lakhs for capital expenditure and a recurring grant towards working expenses of Rs. 70,000 per annum (with an additional Rs. 10,000 in the first year). This offer has been approved by the Government of India who have undertaken to place at the disposal of the Institute the services of Mr. and Mrs. Howard. This offer has now been communicated to the Central Indian States by the Government of India ; a favourable reply is hoped for in which case work would be started at a comparatively early date.

Indore is particularly suited for the investigation of a group of problems connected with cotton growing in what is practically the only large homogeneous cotton tract in India, *viz.*, the large area lying at the head of the Peninsula including a large portion of the Central Provinces and Berar, the Khandesh Division of Bombay, Central India proper and Bundelkhand. In parts of this area cotton cultivation is the densest

in India. In past years cottons of excellent staple were produced here, but owing to the low yields of the finer varieties, these have now been largely replaced by short staple, high ginning and more prolific varieties, although parts of the tract which as a whole contributes over one-third of the total Indian cotton crop, still grow cotton of considerable spinning value.

TECHNOLOGICAL RESEARCH.

A brief reference to the Committee's scheme was made in the last report. In the first place the Technological Laboratory will make provision for accurate spinning trials on new cottons for Agricultural Departments. More generally a study of the intrinsic spinning characters of Indian cottons and their correlation with measurable physical character is necessary. Such work is an essential complement to the plant breeding work now being carried on by the Departments of Agriculture, and is also necessary as a basis for the reform of the trade classification of cotton and an improved system of marketing.

The approval of the Government of India to this scheme has been obtained and arrangements have been made for the early appointment of a Director for the Research Laboratory and of the necessary staff including a practical spinner to take charge of the Experimental Spinning Plant. The appointment of Director† will probably have been made before this report is in print. As required by the Cotton Cess Rules applications are being considered by a special Technical Sub-Committee presided over by the Agricultural Adviser as President of the Central Committee. Applications have been invited by simultaneous advertisement in India and England. The salary offered is substantial and it is hoped that a scientist of repute will be secured.

The machinery required for the Experimental Spinning Plant has been very carefully thought out by a special Sub-Committee of spinners.

† Prof. A. J. Turner of the Manchester College of Technology has since been appointed.

with the assistance of the various firms of textile machinists to whom we are indebted for many valuable suggestions. The plant is so arranged that complete spinning tests can be carried out on relatively small quantities of cotton. In the case of special cottons from Agricultural Departments, where tests are required at an early stage in plant breeding work, it will be possible to work with quantities as small as 10 lbs. where the special routine which such small quantities involve is considered to be justified.

The necessary plant has been ordered from England and includes a complete set of Blowroom machinery, two carding engines (full size) and a complete "preparation" on the basis of 50 spindles, two Ring Spinning Frames and a small Mule. A Combing machine with the necessary Ribbon Lap and Sliver Lap machines has been included. The whole of the plant will be electrically driven and motors have been arranged for. After considerable difficulty the Committee, with the assistance of the Bombay Improvement Trust, have obtained an excellent site near the new Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute at King's Circle, Matunga. The building for the spinning plant including testing rooms and office is already under construction and the whole plant is expected to be in working order by the end of February.

The Laboratory proper will be designed and constructed after the arrival of the Director. In the meantime through the courtesy and co-operation of the Trustees of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute temporary Laboratory accommodation has been arranged. It was hoped at one time to construct this Laboratory and Spinning Plant actually in the grounds of the Technical Institute. Unfortunately this was not found practicable, but by obtaining a site in the immediate vicinity the Committee have achieved in a considerable measure their desire to establish their Technological Research Laboratory in the immediate neighbourhood of the foremost institution in India so far as instruction in textile technique is concerned.

With the exception of the scheme for the Indore Research Institute all the research schemes referred to above and for which grants have been sanctioned, have now been started.

It was only on the 31st May that the Committee were able to meet for the first time as constituted under the Act and to formally sanction research grants. This caused unavoidable delay in starting work, and in several instances it has not been possible for as much to be done during the present cotton growing season as was hoped. In the majority of cases preliminary work on the various problems has been started and work will now continue without interruption.

The Committee's research programme was made a definite issue during discussion of their Cotton Cess Bill in the Indian Legislature, and may be considered to have their specific approval.

In Appendix X will be found a statement of the various schemes of research to which reference has been made above, as also the Cotton Cess budget for the current year.

OTHER RESEARCH SCHEMES.—At their last meeting the Committee had under consideration the question of assisting cotton research in Sind with particular reference to the production of long staple cotton. The decision to proceed immediately with the construction of the Sukkur Barrage and the consequent provision of perennial irrigation over a large area in Sind is perhaps one of the most outstanding developments in regard to cotton growing which has taken place in India during recent years. It has already been shown by experiment that given an assured water supply Sind can produce cotton of excellent staple and at present an area of some 7,000 acres of American cotton of the Punjab-American type is being grown on the Jamrao Canal. On experimental farms considerable success has also been obtained with stapled American varieties, and some years ago Upper Egyptian cotton of a very useful type was satisfactorily produced not only on experimental farms but by cultivators. Progress so far has been inhibited by the absence of an assured supply of irrigation water.

The Committee decided that any scheme to which they could contribute for cotton research in Sind must be considered in relation to the larger question of the proper investigation of the agricultural development of Sind under perennial irrigation and that if the Government of Bombay initiate a satisfactory scheme for the above purpose, the Committee should make a contribution sufficient to cover the cost of botanical and other special investigations on cotton.

It will be seen that the programme adopted will utilise pretty fully the Committee's financial resources, and it remains to be seen whether the reduced Cess in the fourth and succeeding years will be adequate.

The Committee's financial year corresponds with the official year. The Cotton Cess Act actually came into force on March 16th, 1923, and it is as yet too early to say to what extent the Committee's estimate of receipts is accurate. In the 5½ months which have just closed actual Cotton Cess collections aggregated Rs. 4,26,589 which is slightly above the estimate. Exports during the early part of the financial year were still above the average; on the other hand receipts from mills were appreciably reduced by the Ahmedabad mill strike and there have been delays both in assessment and collection with the result that there are considerable arrears still to come in. It would appear, however, that the Committee's estimate is not far wrong for an average Indian crop.

SECRETARY'S TOURS.

The Secretary was on duty at the headquarters of the Government of India in September and again in January-February in connection with legislation in progress. In December a short tour was made in the cotton growing districts of Burma where some information was collected which supplements that contained in the Indian Cotton Committee's report.* This will be found in Appendix XI. In October a short tour was made in the Punjab Canal Colonies at the invitation of the Agri-

* The Committee did not visit Burma,

cultural Department and on his way back to Bombay he attended a meeting of the United Provinces Provincial Cotton Committee at Cawnpore. Three short visits were made to the Central Provinces in connection with the research scheme to which the Committee is making a grant, a meeting at Akola to consider the reform of the Berar cotton markets, called by the Hon'ble Minister for Self-Government, was attended, as also a cotton trade meeting and meeting of the Provincial Cotton Committee at Malkapur, and a meeting of the Provincial Cotton Committee and the Board of Agriculture at Nagpur just after the close of the year under report.

COLLECTION AND SUPPLY OF INFORMATION.

In the last report reference was made to the attempt to obtain more detailed information as to the demand both from Indian mills and from abroad for the various types of Indian cotton. As a result of a ready response from millowners and exporters it was possible to publish a bulletin on this subject which has been greatly in demand. A second edition dealing with statistics for the last export year is now under preparation and will be an improvement on the previous issue since a larger proportion of the exports have been accounted for and considerably more detailed information obtained regarding exports to Europe. The main conclusion previously arrived at *viz.*, that India has only a small margin for export of cotton fit for 20s counts and upwards, after the requirements of her own mills have been provided for, remains unmodified. On the other hand there is a very large exportable surplus varying from one to two million bales of the shortest stapled Indian cottons. For the sale of this India has been almost entirely dependent on the Japanese demand, for apart from the small amount taken for special purposes, this large quantity of cotton is shorter in staple than the general requirements of the world's spinners. This is a factor which should be taken into account in all future policies framed by Agricultural Departments for the improvement

of their cottons. The shortage of American cotton has created a world shortage which seems likely to become more intense. This shortage, however, is limited to cottons of above $\frac{7}{8}$ inch staple. At the time of writing middling American cotton is selling at some 15d. to 16d. to the lb. and Indian short staple cotton at 8d. to 9d.

As last year a note on the recent progress in the introduction of improved varieties of cotton has been contributed to the Bombay Cotton Annual which is published by the East India Cotton Association. The substance of this is reproduced in Appendix XII. It has also been possible to pass on to the trade an appreciable amount of information supplied by the Provincial Departments of Agriculture, more particularly in regard to the supply of new and improved cottons. The East India Cotton Association have kindly made arrangements by which cottons submitted by the Agricultural Departments can be officially valued for a nominal fee, and several individual members of the trade have kindly assisted in advising Agricultural Departments as to the probable value of new cottons. In the course of a few months it will be possible to arrange experimental spinning trials in the Committee's own laboratory and to give much information which it has been difficult to obtain in the past.

The Committee are again indebted to the British Cotton Industry Research Association for the supply of their weekly summary of current literature in which abstracts appear of all work published in connection with cotton growing and cotton technology and reference to the scientific work bearing on these subjects.

To the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation we are also indebted for the supply to the library and to members of the Committee not only of their own proceedings, but of the special reports obtained by them on cotton prospects in other parts of the Empire. They have further recently undertaken to supply us information in regard to special cotton legislation in other countries. The Corporation's

quarterly journal, of which the first number is expected shortly, should be of very great interest to all interested in the development and improvement of cotton growing.

CONCLUSION.—The Committee has every reason to be satisfied with the year's work. Though large in number it is by no means unwieldy, and the value of its fully representative character is becoming more and more obvious. It will be seen that the ground covered has involved a very considerable amount of work and it would have been impossible for the Committee to put forward such a record of achievement but for the loyal way in which it has been supported by its members. In particular the unofficial members, especially representatives of the cotton trade, have devoted very considerable time to the work of the Committee and that despite the fact that they all occupy positions of great responsibility in the commercial world.

To the Vice-President and to the members of the Local and Finance Sub-Committees the Committee are greatly indebted for very many hours' solid and patient work on difficult matters of detail.

B. C. BURT.

APPENDIX I.

LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE INDIAN CENTRAL COTTON COMMITTEE AS ON 1ST JANUARY 1923.

1. Mr. S. Milligan, the Agricultural Adviser to the Government of India (*President*).
2. Mr. C. G. Freke, I.C.S., The Director General of Commercial Intelligence.
3. The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E., Co-operative Representative.
4. Mr. S. M. Jacob, I. C. S., Director of Agriculture, Punjab.
5. Dr. D. Clouston, C.I.E., Director of Agriculture, Central Provinces.
6. Dr. H. H. Mann, Director of Agriculture, Bombay.
7. Mr. T. F. Main, Deputy Director of Agriculture, Sind.
8. Mr. A. Mckerral, Deputy Director of Agriculture, Burma.
9. Dr. H. M. Leake, M.L.C., Director of Agriculture, United Provinces.
10. Mr. G. R. Hilson, Cotton Specialist, Madras.
11. Mr. V. A. Grantham, M.L.C., Deputy Chairman, Bombay Chamber of Commerce.
12. Mr. J. A. Kay, Chairman, Bombay Millowners' Association.
13. The Hon'ble Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas, C.I.E., M.B.E., Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, Bombay.
14. Mr. W. Ellis Jones, East India Cotton Association.
15. Seth Mangaldas Girdhardas, M.L.C., President, Ahmedabad Millowners' Association.
16. Mr. F. G. Travers, Karachi Chamber of Commerce.
17. Mr. S. B. Mehta, C.I.E., Central Provinces Commercial Representative.
18. Mr. N. A. Dravid, M.L.C., Central Provinces Commercial Representative.
19. Mr. H. P. M. Rae, Madras Commercial Representative.
20. Mr. G. Z. Meli, Tuticorin Chamber of Commerce.

21. Mr. H. Horsman, Upper India Chamber of Commerce.
22. Seth Prabhu Dayal, M.B.E., Punjab Commercial Representative.
23. Mr. B. K. Lahiri, Bengal Representative.
24. Mr. Mazhar Husain, Director of Agriculture, Hyderabad.
25. Dr. Sankarrao Madhavrao Pagar, M.A., Ph. D., Director of Commerce and Industries, Baroda.
26. Mr. A. Howard, C.I.E., Imperial Economic Botanist, nominated by the Rajputana and Central India States.
27. Mr. Robert L. Pendleton, B.Sc., Ph. D., Director of Agriculture, Gwalior, Central India.
28. Mr. W. Roberts, British Cotton Growing Association Punjab Limited, Khanewal, Punjab.
29. Mr. B. C. Burt, B.Sc., M.B.E., F.C.S., Secretary.

APPENDIX II.

INDIAN COTTON CESS ACT OF 1923.

(Act No. XIV OF 1923.)

An Act to provide for the creation of a fund for the improvement and development of the growing, marketing and manufacture of cotton in India.

Whereas it is expedient to provide for the creation of a fund to be expended by a Committee specially constituted in this behalf for the improvement and development of the growing, marketing and manufacture of cotton in India; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title and extent.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Indian Cotton Cess Act, 1923.

(2) It extends to the whole of British India (including British Baluchistan and the Sonthal Parganas), except Aden.

Definitions.

2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

- (a) “Collector” means, in reference to cotton consumed in a mill in British India, the Collector of the district in which the mill is situated;
- (b) “the Committee” means the Indian Central Cotton Committee constituted under this Act;
- (c) “cotton” means raw cotton, whether baled or loose, which has been ginned;
- (d) “Customs-collector” and “customs-port” mean respectively a Customs-collector and a customs-port as defined in section 3 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878;
- (e) “mill” means any place which is a factory as defined in section 2 of the Indian Factories Act, 1911, and in which cotton is converted into yarn or thread either for sale as such or for conversion into cotton goods as defined in section 3 of the Cotton Duties Act, 1896; and

VIII of 18

XII of 19

II of 1896

(f) “prescribed” means prescribed by rules made under this Act.

3. There shall be levied and collected on all cotton produced in India and either exported from any customs-port to any port outside British India or consumed in any mill in British India, a cess at the rate of two annas per standard bale of four hundred pounds avoirdupois, or, in the case of un-baled cotton, of six pies per hundred pounds avoirdupois :

Imposition of cotton cess.

Provided that the cess shall be levied and collected at double the above rates until the expiry of three years from the commencement of this Act.

4. As soon as may be after the commencement of this Act, the Governor General in Council shall cause to be constituted a Committee consisting of the following members, namely :—

Constitution of Indian Central Cotton Committee.

(i) The Agricultural Adviser to the Government of India ;

(ii) six persons representing, respectively, the Agricultural Departments of the Local Governments of Madras, Bombay, the United Provinces, the Punjab, the Central Provinces and Burma and nominated respectively by those Local Governments ;

(iii) the Director General of Commercial Intelligence ;

(iv) nine persons nominated, respectively, by the East India Cotton Association, the Bombay Millowners' Association, the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay, the Karachi Chamber of Commerce, the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association, the Tuticorin Chamber of Commerce, the Upper India Chamber of Commerce and the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation ;

(v) four persons representing the cotton manufacturing or cotton ginning industry, of whom two shall be nominated by the Local Government of the Central Provinces and one by each of the Local Governments of Madras and the Punjab ;

(vi) one person nominated by the Local Government of Bengal ;

(vii) one person having knowledge of co-operative banking nominated by the Governor General in Council ;

(viii) ten persons representing the cotton growing industry in Madras, Bombay, the United Provinces, the Punjab, and the Central Provinces and Berar, of whom two shall be nominated by each of the Local Governments of those Provinces ;

(ix) three persons nominated, respectively, by the Government of His Exalted Highness the Nizam of the Hyderabad State, by the Durbar of the Baroda State and by the Durbar of the Gwalior State ;

(x) one person nominated jointly by the Durbars of the Indian States in Rajputana and Central India ; and

(xi) such additional persons as the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, appoint :

Provided that if, within the period prescribed in this behalf, any authority or other person fails to make any nomination which it or he is entitled to make under this section, the Governor General in Council may himself appoint a member or members, as the case may be, to fill the vacancy or vacancies.

5. (1) The Committee so constituted shall be a body corporate by the name of the Indian Central Cotton Committee, having perpetual succession and a common seal with power to acquire and hold property both moveable and immoveable and to contract, and shall by the said name sue and be sued.

Incorporation of the Committee.

(2) The Agricultural Adviser to the Government of India shall be *ex-officio* President of the Committee.

(3) The Secretary of the Committee shall be a person, not being a member of the Committee, appointed by the Governor General in Council.

6. (1) The owner of every mill shall furnish to the Collector, on or before the seventh day of each month, a return stating the total amount of cotton consumed or brought under process in the mill during the preceding month,

Delivery of monthly returns.

together with such further information in regard thereto as may be prescribed:

Provided that no return shall be required in regard to cotton consumed or brought under process before the commencement of this Act.

(2) Every such return shall be made in such form and shall be verified in such manner as may be prescribed.

7. (1) On receiving any return made under section 6, the Collector shall assess the cotton cess payable in respect of the period to which the return relates, and if the amount has not already been paid shall cause a notice to be served upon the owner of the mill requiring him to make payment of the amount assessed within ten days of the service of the notice.

(2) If the owner of any mill fails to furnish in due time the return referred to in section 6 or furnishes a return which the Collector has reason to believe is incorrect or defective, the Collector shall assess the amount payable by him in such manner, if any, as may be prescribed, and the provisions of sub-section (1) shall thereupon apply as if such assessment had been made on the basis of a return furnished by the owner:

Provided that, in the case of a return which he has reason to believe is incorrect or defective, the Collector shall not assess the cess at an amount higher than that at which it is assessable on the basis of the return without giving to the owner a reasonable opportunity of proving the correctness and completeness of the return.

(3) A notice under sub-section (1) may be served on the owner of a mill either by post or by delivering it or tendering it to the owner or his agent at the mill.

8. In respect of cotton exported by sea, the cess shall be assessed and levied by the Customs Collector at the customs-port of export and, subject to the provisions of this Act and of any rules made thereunder, shall for all or any of the purposes of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, be deemed to be a duty of customs,

Finality of assessment and
recovery of unpaid cess.

9. (1) An assessment made in accordance with the provisions of section 7 or section 8 shall not be questioned in any Court.

(2) Any owner of a mill who is aggrieved by an assessment made under section 7 may, within three months of service of the notice referred to in sub-section (1) of that section, apply to the Local Government for the cancellation or modification of the assessment and, on such application, the Local Government may cancel or modify the assessment and order the refund to such owner of the whole or part, as the case may be, of any amount paid thereunder.

(3) Any sum recoverable under section 7 may be recovered as an arrear of land revenue.

10. (1) The Collector or any officer empowered by general or special order of the Local Government in this behalf shall have free access at all reasonable times during working hours to any mill or to any part of any mill.

Power to inspect mills
and take copies of records
and accounts.

(2) The Collector or any such officer may at any time, with or without notice to the owner, examine the working records, sale records and accounts of any mill and take copies of or extracts from all or any of the said records or accounts for the purpose of testing the accuracy of any return or of informing himself as to the particulars regarding which information is required for the purposes of this act or any rules made thereunder.

(3) Where any officer other than the Collector proposes to examine under sub-section (2) any record or account containing the description or formulæ of any trade process, the owner of the mill may give to the said officer, for transmission to the Collector, a written notice of objection and the officer shall thereupon seal up the record or account pending the orders of the Collector.

11. (1) All such copies and extracts and all information acquired by a Collector or any other officer from an inspection of any mill or warehouse or from any return submitted under this Act shall be treated as confidential.

Information acquired to
be confidential.

confidential.

(2) If the Collector or any such officer discloses to any person other than a superior officer any such information as aforesaid without the previous sanction of the Local Government, he shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to six months and shall also be liable to fine:

Provided that nothing in this section shall apply to the disclosure of any such information for the purposes of a prosecution in respect of the making of a false return under this Act.

12. (1) On the last day of each month, or as soon thereafter as may be convenient, the proceeds of the cess recovered during that month shall, after deduction of the expenses, if any, of collection and recovery, be paid to the Committee.

Application of proceeds of cess.

(2) Subject to such conditions as may be prescribed, the said proceeds and any other monies received by the Committee shall be applied to meeting the expenses of the Committee and the cost of such measures as it may, with the previous approval of the Governor General in Council, decide to undertake for promoting agricultural and technological research in the interests of the cotton industry in India.

13. No act done or proceeding taken under this Act shall be questioned on the ground merely of the existence of any vacancy in or any defect in the constitution of the Committee or the Standing Finance Sub-Committee, if any.

Validation.

14. The Governor General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, declare that, with effect from such date as may be specified in the notification, the Committee shall be dissolved, and on the making of such declaration all funds and other property vested in the Committee shall vest in His Majesty and this Act shall be deemed to have been repealed.

Dissolution of Committee.

15. (1) The Governor General in Council may make rules for the purpose of carrying into effect all or any of the provisions of this Act.

Power of the Governor General in Council to make rules.

(2) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely:—

(a) for prescribing the time within which nominations shall be made under section 4 whether in the first instance or on the occurrence of vacancies;

(b) for prescribing the term of office of the members of the Committee;

(c) for prescribing the circumstances in which and the authority by which any member may be removed;

(d) for the holding of a minimum number of meetings of the Committee during any year;

(e) for the maintenance by the Committee of a record of all business transacted and the submission of copies of such records to the Governor General in Council;

(f) for the definition of the powers of the Committee and of the Secretary to enter into contracts which shall be binding on the Committee, and the manner in which such contracts shall be executed;

(g) for the regulation of the travelling allowances of members of the Committee and of their remuneration, if any;

(h) for the definition of the powers of the Committee and the Secretary in respect of the appointment, promotion and dismissal of officers and servants of the Committee, and in respect of the creation and abolition of appointments of such officers or servants;

(i) for the regulation of the grant of pay and leave to officers and servants of the Committee, and the payment of leave allowances to such officers and servants, and the remuneration to be paid to any person appointed to act for any officer or servant to whom leave is granted.

(j) for the regulation of the payment of pensions, gratuities, compassionate allowances and travelling allowances to officers and servants of the Committee;

(k) for prescribing the establishment and maintenance of a provident fund for the officers and servants of the Committee, and

for the deduction of subscriptions to such provident fund from the pay and allowances of such officers and servants, other than Government servants whose services have been lent or transferred to the Committee ;

(l) for prescribing the preparation of budget estimates of the annual receipts and expenditure of the Committee and of supplementary estimates of expenditure not included in the budget estimates, and the manner in which such estimates shall be sanctioned and published.

(m) for defining the powers of the Committee, the Standing Finance Sub-Committee, if any, the President and the Secretary, respectively, in regard to the expenditure of the funds of the Committee, whether provision has or has not been made in the budget estimates or by re-appropriation for such expenditure, and in regard to the re-appropriation of estimated savings in the budget estimates of expenditure ;

(n) for prescribing the maintenance of accounts of the receipts and expenditure of the Committee and providing for the audit of such accounts ;

(o) for prescribing the manner in which payments are to be made by or on behalf of the Committee, and the officers by whom orders for making deposits or investments or for withdrawals or disposal of the funds of the Committee shall be signed ;

(p) for determining the custody in which the current account of the Committee shall be kept, and the bank or banks at which surplus monies at the credit of the Committee may be deposited at interest, and the conditions on which such monies may be otherwise invested ;

(q) for prescribing the preparation of a statement showing the sums allotted to Provincial Departments of Agriculture or institutions not under the direct control of the Committee for expenditure on research, the actual expenditure incurred, the outstanding liabilities, if any, and the disposal of unexpended balances at the end of the year ;

(r) the assessment, levy, and payment of the cotton cess in respect of cotton exported by sea ; and

(s) any other matter which is to be or may be prescribed.

16. The Committee may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, make rules, consistent with this Act and with any rules made under section 15 to provide for all or any of the following matters, namely—

Power of the Committee to make rules.

(a) for the appointment of a Standing Finance Sub-Committee and the delegation thereto of any powers exercisable under this Act by the Committee;

(b) for prescribing the method of appointment, removal, and replacement and the term of office of members of the Standing Finance Sub-Committee, and for the filling of vacancies therein;

(c) for the appointment of the dates, times and places for meetings of the Committee and the Standing Finance Sub-Committee; and for regulating the procedure to be observed at such meetings;

(d) for determining the circumstances in which security may be demanded from officers and servants of the Committee, and the amount and nature of such security in each case;

(e) for determining the times at which and the circumstances in which payments may be made out of the provident fund and the conditions on which such payments shall relieve the fund from further liability;

(f) for determining the contribution if any, payable from the funds of the Committee to the provident fund;

(g) for regulating generally all matters incidental to the provident fund and the investment thereof;

(h) for defining the powers and duties of the Secretary of the Committee.

17. All rules made under section 15 or section 16 shall be published in the *Gazette of India* and, on such publication, shall have effect as if enacted in this Act.

Publication of rules.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, HEALTH AND LANDS.

NOTIFICATION.

Agriculture.

SIMLA, the 23rd May 1923.

No. 567. In exercise of the power conferred by section 15 of the Indian Cotton Cess Act, 1923 (XIV of 1923), the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following rules:—

1. *Short title.*—These rules may be called the Indian Cotton Cess Rules, 1923.

2. *Definition.*—In these rules “ Act ” means the Indian Cotton Cess Act, 1923.

3. *Term of office.*—The term of office of every member of the Committee, other than the Agricultural Adviser to the Government of India and the Director General of Commercial Intelligence, shall be three years from the date on which his nomination or appointment is notified in the *Gazette of India*.

Provided that—

(a) of the thirty-five members first nominated under clauses (ii), (iv), (v), (vi), (vii), (viii), (ix), and (x) of section 4 of the Act, twelve members, to be selected by lot, shall vacate office on the expiration of one year from the date of the constitution of the Committee, and of the remainder of the said thirty-five members, twelve members, so selected, shall vacate office on the expiration of two years from the said date;

(b) a member who is nominated or appointed to fill a vacancy other than a vacancy occurring under clause (a) shall hold office for so long as the person whose place he fills would have been entitled to hold office if the vacancy had not occurred.

4. *Nominations.*—Every vacancy shall be filled by nomination or appointment under section 4 of the Act. All nominations under section 4

of the Act shall be made within 30 days from the date on which such nominations are called for by the Secretary of the Committee.

5. *Minimum number of meetings.*—Not less than two meetings of the Committee shall be held in any one year.

6. *Records of business.*—A record shall be maintained of all business transacted by the Committee, copies of which shall be submitted to the Governor General in Council, to all local Governments and to all bodies by whom members are nominated.

7. *Power to contract.*—(1) Subject to the provisions of sub-rule (3) of rule 11, the Committee may enter into contracts provided that every contract which extends over a period of more than 3 years or involves expenditure in excess of Rs. 50,000 shall require the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council.

(2) The Committee may by resolution delegate to the Standing Finance Sub-Committee, President or Secretary, such power of entering into contracts, on its behalf as it may think fit.

(3) Contracts shall not be binding on the Committee unless they are executed by the President or Vice-President and by the Secretary, and are certified by the common seal of the Committee.

(4) Neither the President nor the Secretary nor any member of the Committee shall be personally liable for any assurance or contract made by the Committee, but any liability arising under such assurance or contract shall be discharged from the monies at the disposal of the Committee.

8. *Allowances and remuneration.*—(1) Save with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council no remuneration other than travelling allowance and halting allowance shall be paid to any member of the Committee on account of his services as such.

(2) A member of the Committee who is not an official shall be entitled to draw, in respect of any journey performed for the purpose of attending a meeting of the Committee or of a duly constituted sub-committee thereof, such travelling and halting allowances as would be admissible in respect of such journey to Government servants of the first grade serving under the Government of India.

9. *Appointment of officers and servants.*—(1) Save as provided in section 5 of the Act, all appointments of officers and servants of the Committee shall be made by the Committee; Provided that—

(a) appointments to posts requiring academic or technical qualifications shall be made on the recommendation of an expert sub-committee nominated for the purpose of which the President shall be chairman;

(b) an appointment to a post of which the maximum salary exceeds Rs. 500 per mensem shall not be made without the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council;

(c) appointments to posts of which the maximum pay does not exceed Rs. 250 per mensem may be made by the Secretary.

(2) The authority competent to dismiss, promote or degrade an officer or servant of the Committee shall be the authority empowered to appoint such officer or servant.

(3) The Committee may by resolution delegate to the Standing Finance Sub-Committee, President or Secretary, such of its powers under this rule as it may deem fit.

(4) The power of the Committee, the Standing Finance Sub-Committee, President and Secretary, to create new appointments shall be subject only to—

(a) the limitation attaching to the powers of the authority concerned to enter into contracts or to make appointments, and

(b) the existence of Budget provision.

10. *Leave, pay and allowances.*—(1) The grant of leave, pay and allowances to permanent Government servants whose services have been lent or transferred to the Committee shall be regulated by the Governor General in Council. The pay and allowances of such Government servants shall be defrayed in the first instance by the Governor General in Council who shall be re-imbursed by the Committee for such payments in such manner and in such instalments as he may direct.

(2) The grant of leave, pay and allowances to officers and servants of the Committee, who are not Government servants shall be regulated by the Committee, who may delegate such of its powers in this respect as it

may deem fit to the Standing Finance Sub-Committee, President or Secretary.

(3) In exercising the powers conferred by sub-rule (2) the Committee shall, so far as may be, apply the principles of the Supplementary Rules made by the Governor General in Council under the Fundamental Rules.

(4) Save with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council no travelling allowance shall be paid to any officer or servant of the Committee in excess of the amount which would be admissible under the said Supplementary Rules to a Government servant of the corresponding grade.

11. *Budget.*—(1) The Committee shall in each year prepare a budget for the ensuing year and shall submit it for the sanction of the Governor General in Council on or before such date as he may appoint.

(2) The budget shall be in such form as the Governor General in Council may direct and shall include statements of—

(a) the estimated opening balance ;

(b) the estimated receipts from the cotton cess and from other sources ;

(c) the proposed expenditure classified under such major heads as the Governor General in Council may direct.

(3) Proposals involving expenditure in more than one financial year shall not be included in the budget until they have received the previous approval of the Governor General in Council under sub-section (2) of section 12 of the Act.

(4) Supplementary estimates of expenditure shall be submitted for the sanction of the Governor General in Council in such form and on such dates as he may direct.

12. *Power to incur expenditure.*—(1) Subject to the provisions of the Act and the rules framed thereunder the Committee may incur such expenditure as it may think fit and may delegate to any of its officers or to the Standing Finance Sub-Committee such financial powers as it may consider expedient :

Provided that, save with the sanction of the Governor General in Council, no expenditure shall be incurred which is in excess of the sanctioned budget allotment under any major head,

(2) Re-appropriations within a major head of expenditure may be made by the Committee which may delegate its powers in this respect to the Standing Finance Sub-Committee, President or Secretary.

(3) Re-appropriations between major heads of expenditure shall not be made save with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council.

13. *Audit and publication of accounts.*—(1) The Committee shall maintain accounts of all receipts and expenditure.

(2) Such accounts shall be audited annually by auditors appointed in this behalf by the Governor General in Council, and such auditors may disallow any item which in their opinion has been spent otherwise than in accordance with the Act or these rules.

(3) If any item is so disallowed an appeal from the disallowance shall lie to the Governor General in Council whose decision shall be final.

(4) The accounts of receipts and expenditure relating to each financial year, together with the auditor's report thereon, shall be submitted to the Governor General in Council as soon as may be after the close of that year. The accounts and auditor's report shall be published in the *Gazette of India*.

(5) The accounts of receipts shall include a statement of all sums received by the Committee during the financial year which shall be shown under the following heads:—

(a) monies received under section 12 of the Act;

(b) other monies received by the Committee;

(c) interest received from the investment of such monies as aforesaid.

(6) Total receipts only shall be shown under each of the heads specified in sub-rule (5) and the opening balance shall also be stated.

(7) Expenditure incurred during the financial year shall be shown under the following heads:—

(a) administration of the Committee;

(b) measures taken for promoting agricultural research;

(c) measures taken for promoting technological research.

(8) The closing balance of the year shall be shown at the foot of the accounts on the expenditure side.

14. *Custody and disbursement of funds.*—(1) The current account of the Committee shall be kept in the Imperial Bank of India and all monies at the disposal of the Committee with the exception of petty cash and of monies placed in fixed deposit or invested in accordance with the provisions hereinafter contained shall be paid into that account.

(2) Any funds not required for current expenditure may be placed in fixed deposit with any Bank approved in this behalf by the Governor General in Council or invested in the name of the Committee in any security in which trust property may lawfully be invested under the Indian Trusts Act, 1882.

(3) Placing of money in fixed deposit and the investment thereof and the disposal of monies so placed or invested shall require the sanction of the Standing Finance Sub-Committee or, if no such Sub-Committee is in existence, of the President.

(4) Payments by or on behalf of the Committee shall be made in cash or by cheque drawn against the current account of the Committee.

(5) The cheques referred to in sub-rule (4) and all orders for making deposits or investments or for the withdrawal of the same or for the disposal in any other manner of the funds of the Committee shall be signed by the Secretary and countersigned by one member of the Standing Finance Sub-Committee or, if no Standing Finance Sub-Committee is in existence, by the President.

15. *Annual statements of grants-in-aid.*—Every Provincial Department of Agriculture to which sums have been allotted by the Committee for expenditure on research and every other institution not under the direct control of the Committee to which sums have been so allotted, shall furnish to the Committee at the close of each financial year statements of the sums so allotted, of the actual expenditure incurred therefrom, of the outstanding liabilities, if any, and of the unexpended balances of sums so allotted.

M. S. D. BUTLER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, HEALTH AND LANDS.

NOTIFICATION.

*Agriculture.*SIMLA, *the 13th June, 1923.*

No. 682.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 15 of the Indian Cotton Cess Act, 1923 (XIV of 1923) the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendments shall be made in the Indian Cotton Cess Rules, 1923, namely :—

After rule 15 of the said rules the following rules and Forms shall be inserted, namely :—

16. The return referred to in section 6 of the Act shall be in Form A annexed to these rules and a declaration of the truth of such return shall be subscribed in the terms set forth at the foot of the said Form.

Form and Verification of Return.

17. For the purpose of satisfying himself of the correctness of any such return the Collector shall check the same in such manner as he thinks fit, and may for this purpose cause the records and accounts of the mill to which the return relates to be examined and compared with the entries in the return.

Check of return by Collector.

18. The notice referred to in sub-section (1) of section 7 of the Act shall be in Form B annexed to these rules.

Form of notice under section 7 (1).

19. If the owner of any mill fails to furnish in due time the return referred to in section 6 of the Act, or furnishes a return which the Collector after completion of the check referred to in rule 17 believes to be incorrect or defective, the Collector shall, subject to the provisions of the Act, use such methods as he may think fit for the ascertainment of the amount payable under the Act and shall assess the same accordingly.

Assessment under section 7 (2).

(SEE RULE 16.)

(a) Name of Mill _____

(b) Name of owner or Agents _____

(c) Average number of spindles working } Mule Spindles _____
during month. } Ring Spindles _____

(d) Number of lbs. avoirdupois of Indian cotton consumed or brought under process in the mill during the month of _____ 192

(e) Equivalent to bales of 400 lbs. each .. _____

(f)	Cess at $\frac{4}{2}$ annas per bale	Rs.	a.	p.
-----	--------------------------------------	-------	-----	----	----

(g) Amount remitted $\frac{\text{herewith}}{\text{to Local Treasury}}$ by $\frac{\text{Cheque}}{\text{Draft}} \dots \frac{\text{Money Order}}{\text{Notes and Cash.}}$

(Score out (g) if remittance does not accompany return).

I do hereby declare that I have compared the above particulars with the records and books of my mill, and that they are, in so far as I can ascertain, accurate and complete.

Dated this _____ day of _____ 192 .

(Signed) _____

(To be signed by the Mill-owner, Managing Agent, or other principal officer of the Mill).

Note.—Cotton imported from outside India and cotton waste are not liable to the cess. The expression "India" in section 3 of the Act includes British India and Indian States.

F O R M B.

(SEE RULE 18.)

*Notice of demand of payment of Cotton Cess under Section 7 of
Act XIV of 1923.*

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,

Dated _____ 192 .

To _____

Take notice that the Cotton Cess on the _____ mill
for the month of _____ has been assessed at _____
and that on behalf of Government I hereby demand payment by you
of the sum of Rupees _____ now due and unpaid on account
of cotton cess for the month of _____ and that if the above
amount be not paid into this office within ten days after the date of
service hereof on you I shall proceed to obtain payment of the same
according to the provisions of the Indian Cotton Cess Act, 1923.

M. S. D. BUTLER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, HEALTH AND LANDS.

NOTIFICATION.

Agriculture.

SIMLA, the 28th June 1923.

No. 775.—The following rules which have been made by the Indian Central Cotton Committee in exercise of the power conferred by section 16 of the Indian Cotton Cess Act, 1923 (XIV of 1923), and, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, are hereby published in pursuance of section 17 of the said Act :—

1. Before the 1st of April 1924 and before the 1st of April in each subsequent year the Committee shall appoint a Standing Finance Sub-Committee (hereinafter referred to as "the Finance Sub-Committee") consisting of eight members of the Committee inclusive of the Chairman, who shall hold office for twelve months commencing from the 1st April.

2. The Vice-President for the time being of the Committee shall be the *ex-officio* Chairman of the Finance Sub-Committee.

3. Any casual vacancy occurring in the number of the Finance Sub-Committee may be filled by the remaining members of the Finance Sub-Committee, subject to the approval of the President of the Committee.

4. If any member of the Finance Sub-Committee be absent from India the remaining members may in their discretion declare his absence to constitute a casual vacancy and fill the same in accordance with rule 3.

5. The Chairman of the Finance Sub-Committee shall preside at all meetings of that Committee. If the Chairman shall not be present at any meeting, the members present shall elect a Chairman to preside at such meeting.

6. Four members of the Finance Sub-Committee, including the Chairman, present in person shall constitute a quorum at any meeting of the Finance Sub-Committee.

7. Meetings of the Finance Sub-Committee shall ordinarily be convened by the Chairman, but may be convened by the Secretary of the

Committee either on the written request of not less than three members of the Finance Sub-Committee or, in case of emergency, on his own initiative.

8. Four clear days notice of every meeting of the Finance Sub-Committee shall be given to each member who shall for the time being be in India except in case of emergency when, at the discretion of the Vice-President, two clear days notice shall be sufficient.

9. In case of a difference of opinion amongst the members of the Finance Sub-Committee, the opinion of the majority shall prevail.

10. If there shall be an equality of votes on any question to be decided by the Finance Sub-Committee, the Chairman shall have a casting vote.

11. Subject to such restrictions as may be at any time imposed by the Committee, the Finance Sub-Committee shall exercise all the powers of the Committee in regard to the control and disposal of the funds of the Committee, and such other powers as may be delegated to it by the Committee.

12. *Powers and duties of the Secretary.*—The Secretary of the Committee shall be the principal Executive Officer of the Committee and shall keep a record of the proceedings of the Committee and of the Finance Sub-Committee. The Secretary shall be responsible for the control of the staff, and, save as otherwise provided by rule, shall exercise such powers as the Committee may direct.

M. S. D. BUTLER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

APPENDIX III.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 18th August 1923.

No. 535-A.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 7 of the Cotton Transport Act, 1923 (III of 1923), the Government of Bombay is pleased to make the following rules to carry out the purposes of the said Act, namely :—

1. *Licensing Authority : Form of application for a license.*—Licenses for the import of cotton into the protected areas will be granted by the Director of Agriculture, Bombay Presidency, and application should be made to that officer in Form A annexed to these rules.

2. No cotton of which the import has been prohibited by or under section 3 of the Cotton Transport Act, 1923, shall be imported into a prohibited area by road, river or sea save under and in accordance with the conditions of a license issued as provided by these rules.

3. *Licenses for import of cotton for manufacture.*—(1) Annual licenses for import by rail shall be granted to manufacturing concerns situated within the protected areas for the importation of cotton or of any specified kind of cotton from outside such area for manufacture only. Such licenses shall be in Form B hereto annexed and shall be subject to the conditions stated therein.

(2) A certified copy of such licenses shall be tendered in Form C hereto annexed with each consignment at the despatching station and shall accompany the railway invoice to the station of delivery and shall then be forwarded by the Railway authority concerned to the railway audit office for return to the Secretary, Indian Central Cotton Committee.

(3) The license shall be returned to the licensing authority at the expiration of the period for which it is granted together with all unused certified copies of the same.

4. *License for particular consignment by rail.*—(1) A single license to cover only one consignment may be granted to such persons as can satisfy the licensing authority that it is necessary to import cotton or any specified kind of cotton (that is, cotton seed, kapas, ginned cotton or cotton waste) into the protected area. Such licenses shall be in Form D hereto annexed and shall be subject to the conditions stated therein.

(2) Such license shall be surrendered at the station of delivery to the Station Master or other prescribed officer at the time of taking delivery of the cotton covered by the license who shall forward it to the licensing authority.

(3) A certified copy of such license shall be tendered in Form E hereto annexed with each consignment at the despatching station and shall accompany the railway invoice to the station of delivery and shall then be forwarded by the Railway authority concerned to the railway audit office for return to the Secretary, Indian Central Cotton Committee.

5. *License for particular consignment by road, river or sea.*—(1) A single license to cover only one consignment may be granted to such persons as can satisfy the licensing authority that it is necessary to import cotton or any specified kind of cotton (that is, cotton seed, kapas, ginned cotton or cotton waste) by road, river or sea into the protected area. Such licenses shall be given in Form F annexed and shall be subject to the conditions stated therein.

(2) Such license shall be delivered at the 'naka', 'bunder' or other place specified by the licensing authority to the officer mentioned in the license who shall forward it to the licensing authority.

6. *Separate licenses to be issued for different kinds of cotton.*—Separate licenses will be issued for different kinds of cotton that is to say for ginned cotton, cotton seed, unginned cotton (kapas and cotton waste).

7. *Penalty.*—Any contravention of these rules or of the conditions of any license, not otherwise punishable under the said Act, shall be punishable on conviction by a Magistrate with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

FORM A.

Application for License.

(SEE RULE 1.)

To

THE DIRECTOR OF AGRICULTURE, BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

SIR,

I, We the undersigned hereby beg to apply for a license under the Cotton Transport Act, 1923 (Act III of 1923), available for the period of _____ to _____

for the importation by rail
road
river
sea of _____

bales
maunds of _____ (state whether ginned cotton, unginned cotton (kapas), cotton seed or cotton waste),
into the protected area known as _____ notified in G.N., R.D.,
No. _____ dated _____ at _____ station for the purpose of _____

I, We also beg to apply for a certified copy of the license (as required by the said Act) :—

2. I, We declare that such cotton
kapa
cotton seed
waste is required for the purpose of _____

only and will not be otherwise used save under the instructions of the licensing authority.

Reasons why importation is necessary (a)

(a) Reasons should be clearly stated as licenses are only issued in cases of proved necessity.

In the case of applications for licenses to import by road, river or sea the form should be modified as may be necessary.

3. $\frac{I}{We}$ undertake :—

(1) in the event of the $\frac{\text{cotton}}{\text{kapas}} \frac{\text{cotton seed}}{\text{waste}}$ imported under the said license proving unsuitable for the purpose for which it is imported, to report the matter to the licensing authority and to await his approval to its disposal otherwise before allowing such $\frac{\text{cotton}}{\text{kapas}} \frac{\text{cotton seed}}{\text{waste}}$ to leave our premises ;

(2) that under no circumstances will $\frac{I}{we}$ allow $\frac{\text{cotton}}{\text{kapas}} \frac{\text{cotton seed}}{\text{waste}}$ imported under the said license to be used for mixing with, or adulteration of $\frac{\text{cotton}}{\text{kapas}} \frac{\text{cotton seed}}$ produced in the protected area for re-export nor will $\frac{I}{we}$ allow it to be re-exported under a misdescription ;

(3) to return the said license on expiration to the licensing authority together with such details as he may require as to the $\frac{\text{cotton}}{\text{kapas}} \frac{\text{cotton seed}}{\text{waste}}$ imported under it and of its subsequent disposal.

Dated

Signed

at

INSTRUCTIONS.

(a) The Cotton Transport Act does not impose any general restriction on cotton transport but only on transport into specified areas (notified by Local Governments for protection) from stations outside those areas. Each notification includes a schedule of railway stations in the protected area to which it refers. Licenses are only required by concerns situated within the limits of a protected area. Licenses granted under the Cotton Transport Act are available for the importation of cotton from anywhere in India but only to the stations specified.

(b) Cotton, as defined in the Act, includes ginned cotton, unginned cotton (kapas), cotton seed and cotton waste but separate licenses are required for each. Separate rules are also in force for the importation into protected areas of cotton by road, river or sea.

(c) Station masters, at all stations in India, are *empowered* by section 4 of the Act to refuse to book cotton to a notified station in a protected area unless a certified copy of the license is handed in when the cotton is tendered for booking. Each consignment requires a separate certified copy which will accompany the railway invoice to destination.

(d) Station masters at notified stations are *required* by section 5 of the Act to refuse delivery of cotton from outside the protected area (which is defined by a list of stations) unless accompanied by a certified copy of the license (or unless the original license is produced).

(e) Paragraph 2 in the application form corresponds with condition (b) of the license the object being to safeguard the protected area against the misuse (which might be quite unintentional) of cotton imported under license.

(f) The protected areas notified in the Bombay Presidency are those contained in Government Notification, Revenue Department, No. 535-A., dated 18th August 1923.

FORM B.

Annual General License (for Mills.)

(SEE RULE 3.)

No. OF 192 .

Under the Cotton Transport Act, 1923 (Act III of 1923), the (Mills), situated in the protected area known as notified by G. N. , are hereby granted a general license under section 3 of the said Act for the period September 1st, 192 , to August 31st,

192 , to import * to station for the purpose of manufacture, subject to the following conditions:—

(a) A certified copy of this license shall be tendered with the consignment at the despatching station.

(b) Cotton imported under this license shall not be used except for the purpose stated above, save under the instructions of the licensing authority.

(Sd.)

Licensing Authority.

Dated 192.

* Here enter ginned cotton, cotton waste, kapas or cotton seed for which license is granted.

This certified copy should accompany the invoice to railway audit and should be despatched from there to the Secretary, Indian Central Cotton Committee, Bombay.

FORM C.

Certified Copy of General License (for Mills) to be tendered at Despatching Stations.

(SEE RULE 3.)

LICENSE No.

192 .

COPY No.

Under the Cotton Transport Act, 1923 (Act III of 1923), the (Mills), situated in the protected area known as notified by G. N. are hereby granted a general license under section 3 of the said Act for the period September 1st, 192 , to August 31st, 192 , to import to station for the purpose of manufacture, subject to the following conditions:—

(a) A certified copy of this license shall be tendered with the consignment at the despatching station.

* Here enter article.

(b) Cotton imported under this license shall not be used except for the purposes stated above, save under the instructions of the licensing authority.

(Sd.)

Licensing Authority.

Name of Consignor

Number of bales

Description of cottons

Signature of Consignor

Signature of Station Master

Dated

192 .

FORM D.

Single License (for consignment by rail).

(SEE RULE 4.)

Under the Cotton Transport Act, 1923 (Act III of 1923), Messrs. _____
are granted a license to import to _____ station, situated in the
protected area known as _____ notified by G. N.
bales of * _____ from
maunds
(station) for the purpose of _____

This license is only valid for one consignment and shall be surrendered to the undersigned, duly endorsed by the Station Master of the station of delivery on the arrival of the consignment:—

(a) A certified copy of this license shall be tendered with the consignment at the despatching station.

* State whether ginned cotton, cotton waste, *kapas* or cotton seed.

(b) Cotton imported under this license shall not be used except for the purposes stated above, save under the instructions of the licensing authority.

(Sd.)

Licensing Authority.

Dated

192

This certified copy should accompany the invoice to railway audit and should be despatched from there to the Secretary, Indian Central Cotton Committee, Bombay.

FORM E.

Certified copy of single license in Form D.

(SEE RULE 3.)

LICENSE No.

OF

Under the Cotton Transport Act, 1923 (Act III of 1923),
Messrs. _____ are granted a license to import
to _____ (station, situated in the protected area
known as _____ notified by G. N. bales
of _____ * from maunds
for the purpose of _____ (station)

This license is only valid for one consignment and shall be surrendered to the undersigned, duly endorsed by the Station Master of the station of delivery on the arrival of the consignment :—

(a) A certified copy of this license shall be tendered with the consignment at the despatching station.

* State whether ginned cotton, cotton waste, kapas or cotton seed.

(b) Cotton imported under this license shall not be used except for the purposes stated above, save under the instructions of the licensing authority.

(Sd.)

Licensing Authority.

Name of Consignor

Number of bales

Description of cotton

Signature of the Consignor

Signature of the Station Master

Dated

192 .

FORM F.

Single License for consignment by road, river or sea.

(SEE RULE 5.)

Under the Cotton Transport Act, 1923, ^{Messrs.} Mr.

^{are} _{is} granted a license to import to situated in
the protected area known as notified by G. N.
^{bales} _{maunds} of from for the purpose of

This license is only valid for one consignment and shall be surrendered to the officer in charge of the at on the arrival of the consignment:—

(a) Cotton imported under this license shall not be used except for the purposes stated above, save under the instructions of the licensing authority.

(Sd.)

Licensing Authority.

Dated

192 .

By order of the Government of Bombay (Transferred Departments),

C. W. A. TURNER,

Acting Secretary to Government.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 18th August 1923.

No. 535-A.—Whereas it is necessary for the purpose of maintaining the quality and reputation of the cotton grown in the areas in the Bombay Presidency mentioned in Schedule I hereto appended.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Cotton Transport Act, 1923 (III of 1923), the Government of Bombay is hereby pleased to prohibit the import of cotton into the said areas save under and in accordance with the conditions of a license prescribed in this behalf.

(2) The Government of Bombay is further pleased to prohibit, under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the said Act, the delivery to, and the taking of delivery, by, any person, at any of the Railway stations specified in the Schedule II hereto appended of any cotton when such cotton has been consigned from a railway station not situated in the said areas unless such person holds the prescribed license for the import of cotton into the said areas.

SCHEDULE I—PROTECTED AREAS.

I. *The South Surat Area* consisting of that portion of the Surat District lying between the Par river on the south and on the north the Mindhola river up to the point where the Mindhola river is met by the Bardoli-Walod road and thence along that road up to the boundary of the village of Pavaran and thence along the western boundary of the Walod Mahal up to the Purna river and thereafter the Purna river up to the eastern boundary of the Walod Mahal and bounded on the west by the sea and on the east by the eastern boundary of the Surat District.

II. *The Surat Area* consisting of that portion of the Surat District bounded on the west by the sea and on the east by the eastern boundary of the Walod Mahal and on the north by the Tapti river and on the south by the Mindhola river up to the point where the Mindhola river is met by the Bardoli-Walod road and thence along that road up to the boundary of the village of Pavaran and thence along the western boundary of the Walod Mahal up to the Purna river and thereafter the Purna river up to the eastern boundary of the Walod Mahal.

III. *The Olpad-Ankleshwar Area* consisting of those portions of the Surat and Broach Districts which lie between the Nerbudda and Tapti rivers.

IV. *Bagalkot Area* consisting of that portion of the Bijapur District lying south of the River Krishna.

V. *Bijapur Area* consisting of that portion of the Bijapur District which lies north of the Krishna and south of the River Bhima.

VI. *The Kumpta-Dharwar Area* consisting of that portion of the Bombay Presidency within the following boundaries—

On the north the northern boundaries of the Ratnagiri and the Satara Districts and the southern boundary of the Sholapur District,

On the south the southern boundary of the Presidency,

On the west the sea and the Portuguese territory,

On the east the western boundry of the Sholapur and Bijapur Districts and the northern and eastern boundaries of the Dharwar District,

and more particularly shall consist of the Ratnagiri, Satara, Belgaum, Dharwar and North Kanara Districts of the Bombay Presidency.

SCHEDULE II—RAILWAY STATIONS INCLUDED IN THE PROTECTED AREAS.

I. *The South Surat Area*.—Maroli, Navsari, Vedcha, Amalsad, Billimora, Dungri, Bulsar, Gandevi, Kalvach, Chikhli Road, Rankuwa, Dholikuwa and Anawal.

II. *The Surat Area*.—Sachin, Udhna and Surat on the B. B. and C. I. Railway and Nio, Chalthan, Gangadhra, Bardoli, Timberva and Madhi on the Tapti Valley Railway.

III. *The Olpad-Ankleshwar Area*.—Panoli, Ankleshwar, Kosamba, Kim, Sayan and Utran.

IV. *Bagalkot Area*.—All stations on the Hotgi-Gadag section of the M. and S. M. Railway from Sitamani to Badami inclusive,

V. *Bijapur Area*.—All stations on the Hotgi-Gadag section of the M. and S. M. Railway from Almati to Lachyan inclusive.

VI. *The Kumpta-Dharwar Area*.—All stations on the M. and S. M. Railway between Wathar on the north and Chalgeri on the south on the Poona-Bangalore Line.

All stations from Castle Rock on the Marmagoa line on the west to Harlapur on the Gadag-Hospet branch on the east.

All stations from Gadag to Alur inclusive on the Gadag-Hotgi branch.

All stations from Miraj to Kolhapur on the Kolhapur branch, and the Sangli station on the Sangli branch.

By order of the Government of Bombay (Transferred Departments)

C. W. A. TURNER,
Acting Secretary to Government.

APPENDIX IV.

ROUGH DRAFT BILL FOR THE REGULATION OF GINS
AND PRESSES.

Whereas it is expedient for the purpose of preventing the adulteration of Indian cotton and for maintaining and improving its quality and reputation and to provide for the better regulation of cotton ginning and pressing factories, and for the improvement of statistical returns it is hereby enacted as follows :—

Preamble.

1. This Act may be called the “Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act 192 .”

Short Title.

2. In this Act unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context.

Definitions.

(a) Cotton pressing factory means a factory as defined in the Indian Factories Act, 1922, where cotton is pressed into bales.

(b) Cotton ginning factory means any place where cotton is ginned or where the cotton fibre is separated from the cotton-seed by any process whatever involving the use of steam, water or other mechanical power or electrical power whatever the number of persons employed.

(c) Cotton means ginned or unginned cotton, cotton-seed or cotton waste except where either of these forms of cotton is separately specified.

(d) Kapas means unginned cotton.

(e) Cotton waste means the droppings, strippings, fly and other waste products other than yarn waste of a cotton mill or of a cotton ginning factory or of a cotton pressing factory.

(f) Bale means any pressed package of cotton of whatever size or density.

(g) Certified copy means a copy certified in the manner described in section 76 of the Indian Evidence Act by the person by whom it is delivered.

(h) Indian Central Cotton Committee means the Indian Central Cotton Committee constituted under the Indian Cotton Cess Act of 1923, or any duly constituted Sub-Committees appointed by Resolution of the Indian Central Cotton Committee for the purposes of the Act.

(i) Provincial Cotton Committee means a Provincial Cotton Committee appointed by a Local Government under this Act.

(j) Prescribed means prescribed by rules made under this Act.

3. The owner of every cotton pressing factory shall cause every bale pressed to be consecutively numbered and clearly marked, in such manner as may be prescribed, with a serial number and with the prescribed mark of the press. Every bale shall be marked before removal from the press-house.

4. (1) The owner of every cotton pressing factory shall cause to be maintained at the factory, in such form (if any) as may be prescribed, a press register containing a daily record showing the number of bales pressed, the serial number of each bale, and the name of the person for whom pressed.

(2) The owner of every cotton ginning factory shall maintain in such form if any as may be prescribed, a ginning register containing a complete daily record of all the cotton or kapas ginned showing in detail the name of the person or persons for whom ginned and the quantity of cotton or kapas ginned daily.

(3) Ginning and press registers shall be produced for inspection on demand by any person appointed by the Local Government in this behalf. The owner of any cotton pressing factory shall, if required in writing, furnish to the Indian Central Cotton Committee a certified copy of the entry in the press register relating to any specified bale.

(4) The registers required to be maintained by this section shall not be destroyed until after a period of two years clear from the end of the cotton season to which they refer.

5. (1) The owner of every cotton pressing factory shall submit to the authority appointed by the Local Government for this purpose,

on such dates and in such forms as may be prescribed, a return showing the total number of bales of cotton pressed during the preceding week and the total number of bales pressed during the current season and the approximate nett weight per bale.

(2) The total number of bales pressed in any province or portion of a province during any period may be published in such manner as the Governor General in Council may direct, but the figures relating to any individual factory shall not be disclosed.

6. In all cotton pressing factories and in all cotton ginning factories only correct scales and the certified standard weights which shall be prescribed by the Local Government for the district in which the factory is situated shall be used.

7. (a) Within such period from the passing of this Act as may be prescribed, the owner of every pressing factory in which cotton is handled on the ground floor shall cause the press-house to be properly paved, or otherwise provided with suitable flooring to the satisfaction of the prescribed authority.

(b) In all cotton ginning factories constructed after this Act comes into force, the following requirements shall be fulfilled :—

(1) Every gin-house shall be provided with separate entrances for kapas and exits for ginned cotton.

(2) The factory shall fulfil such requirements as the prescribed authority may order, and shall be constructed in accordance with plans approved by the prescribed authority.

(c) The prescribed authority for the purposes of this Section shall be the Provincial Cotton Committee of the province in which the factory is situated, or if no Provincial Cotton Committee be appointed, the Indian Central Cotton Committee.

8. (1) The Local Government may, by notification in the local official gazette, require all cotton ginning factories or all cotton pressing factories or both if situated in the province or in any prescribed portion of the province, to obtain a license as a condition of working, and when such notification has been issued no cotton ginning factory or cotton pressing factory shall work unless and until a license has been obtained. Such notification shall prescribe the conditions under which licenses may be granted and withdrawn or suspended. In particular

and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing such notification may provide that licenses shall be refused, cancelled or suspended for any of the following reasons :—

When the owner or manager of the factory—

(a) has not complied with the orders of the authority prescribed under Section 7 in regard to structural details,

(b) has failed to submit punctually and regularly any return prescribed under this Act or in the case of a pressing factory has failed to cause the bales to be marked in the prescribed manner,

(c) in spite of due warning has persisted in using incorrect scales or weights other than the certified standard weights prescribed for the district,

(d) has failed to maintain or preserve any prescribed record.

(2) The authority by which licenses shall be granted, suspended, cancelled or withdrawn, shall be the Local Government acting on the advice of the Provincial Cotton Committee, provided that no license shall be ordered to be cancelled or suspended for a period of more than one calendar month unless a reference has been made to the Indian Central Cotton Committee.

(3) The Local Government may, by notification in the local official gazette, prescribe the fees to be paid in consideration of the issue of a license.

(4) No notification under this Section shall be issued by the Local Government unless it has been laid in draft before the Legislative Council of the province and has been approved by a resolution of the Legislative Council either with or without modification or addition, but upon such approval being given, the notification may be issued in the form in which it has been so approved.

9. The Governor General in Council may make rules for the purpose of carrying out this Act. In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing he may make rules :—

(a) for the allotment of marks to pressing factories,

(b) for prescribing the manner in which bales shall be marked,

(c) for prescribing the method of publication of returns of cotton pressed.

10. The Local Government may make rules consistent with this Act and with rules under Section 9 :—

(a) for the appointment of a Provincial Cotton Committee,

(b) after consulting the Provincial Cotton Committee,

(1) for prescribing the forms in which records are to be maintained, and for providing for the verification of records and for the inspection of registers,

(2) for prescribing the authority to whom and the forms in which and the dates on which returns under Section 5 (1) shall be made,

(3) for prescribing the period within which and the manner in which press-houses shall be paved or floored,

(4) for prescribing the weights which may be used in cotton ginning and pressing factories in any district in the province, and for providing for the checking of the scales used,

(5) for prescribing the procedure to be observed in regard to the issue and withdrawal of licenses,

(6) such rules may prescribe that any breach of the rules not otherwise punishable under the Act may be punished by fine which may extend to Rs. 100.

11. Within one year from the first day of September next following the passing of this Act it shall be permissible for any person who has made a contract for the purchase of cotton to require that only bales marked in compliance with Section 3 of this Act shall be tenderable in fulfilment of the aforesaid contract and no bale not so marked shall be tenderable in fulfilment of such contract provided that nothing in this section shall apply to a contract for the sale and delivery of cotton grown before or less than one year after the passing of this Act.

12. Any person who contravenes the provisions of this Act shall be liable to fine which may extend :—

Penalties.

(a) for an offence against Section 3 to Rs. 50 per bale,

(b) for an offence against Section 4 or Section 6 to Rs. 50 for the first offence and to Rs. 500 for any subsequent offence,

(c) for an offence against Section 5 to Rs. 100,

(d) for an offence against Section 7 to Rs. 50 per day,

(e) for an offence against Section 8, *i.e.*, for working without a license to Rs. 100 per day.

13. No suit or other legal proceeding shall be instituted against any person in respect of any thing done which is in good faith done or intended to be done under this Act.

APPENDIX V.

BOMBAY (DISTRICT) COTTON MARKETS BILL.

(DRAFT.)

An Act to provide for the establishment and better regulation of cotton markets.

Whereas it is expedient to establish open markets for the purchase and sale of cotton in the Bombay Presidency including Sind, and to regulate the same, it is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. (1) This Act shall be called the Bombay (District) Cotton Markets Act.
- (2) It shall apply to the whole of the Presidency of Bombay including Sind, but excluding the City of Bombay.
2. (1) For the purposes of this Act, a *market* shall mean any fixed meeting place for transactions of purchase and sale of cotton by a number of individuals.
- (2) Any person who opens or establishes a place of general resort for purchase, sale or weighment of cotton shall be held to have established a market for the purposes of this Act.
- (3) The market shall consist of the “*Market Yard*,” the “*Market Proper*” and the “*Market Approaches*.”

The “*Market Yard*” shall mean the enclosure bounded by walls or railings known as the cotton market yard, over which the Committee shall have absolute control, subject to such control as may be vested by law in the Collector of the District, the District or Local Board or Municipal Committee.

The “*Market Proper*” shall include all lands within such radius from the centre of the Market Yard as the Local Government by notification in the *Bombay Government Gazette* may prescribe; in particular it shall include all cotton mills, ginning and pressing factories and their compounds within the notified area. In the “*Market Proper*” the Committee shall exercise such rights only as may be necessary for the more convenient control of the market yard and for the enforcement of the market rules and bye-laws.

The "*Market Approaches*" shall include all lands, the property of the Government or of the Municipality or of the Market Committee or of a District Local Board within such radius of the Market Yard as may be prescribed by the Local Government. In the '*Market Approaches*' subject to any Municipal bye-laws or rules, the Market Committee may exercise control over cotton traffic.

(4) Cotton includes ginned cotton, unginned cotton and cotton waste.

3. (1) At the request of the Divisional Board of Agriculture, or Local Cotton Committee concerned, or after consulting them in the prescribed manner, the Governor in Council may, by notification in the Bombay Gazette, declare that any place, the property of Government or of any Municipality, or of any District or Taluk Board, is a market for the sale of cotton, and may from time to time amend such notification.

(2) Such notification shall prescribe the person or persons, who shall manage or superintend the market, and such person or persons shall for the purposes of this Act, be the Market Committee. Provided that the Market Committee shall consist of not less than 12 nor more than 16 persons of whom fifty per cent. shall be representatives of the cotton growers of the area served by the market, one member may be an official nominated by the Local Government, one member shall be nominated by the Municipal or Local Board (as the case may be) within whose jurisdiction the market is situated, and the remainder shall be elected by the local cotton trade.

4. (1) The Local Government may in respect to any market notified under Section 3 make rules for:--

(a) the appointment of the Market Committee;

(b) the management of the market, the levy of fees thereon, and (subject to the provisions of the following sections) the collection and disposal of such fees;

(c) the issue of licenses to commission agents, brokers, weighmen and measurers using the market, the conditions under which such licenses shall be issued, and the fees to be charged for such licenses;

(d) the place or places of weighment and measuring, the description of scales, weights and measures to be used, the periodical inspection, verification and correction of such scales, weights and measures ;

(e) the preparation and sanction of plans and estimates for works which are to be constructed partly or wholly at the expense of the Market Committee ;

(f) the accounts to be kept by the Market Committee and the manner in which they shall be audited and published ;

(g) the preparation and sanction of the budgets of and the submission of reports and returns by the Market Committee ;

(h) the disposal of surplus funds in the hands of the Market Committee ;

(i) the guidance, generally, of the Market Committee from time to time formed in accordance with Section 3.

(2) All rules under this section shall be published in the *Bombay Gazette* and shall thereupon have the force of law. Any such rules may provide that any contravention thereof or any conditions of a license not otherwise made punishable by this Act shall be punishable with fine which may extend to Rs. 500.

5. The Market Committee may, in respect to the market which they are appointed to manage, with the previous consent of the Director of Agriculture, and consistently with rules made by the Local Government under Section 4, make bye-laws for the management of the market, and, in particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing for regulating the conditions of trading.

6. The Market Committee, subject to rules made by the Local Government under Section 4, may appoint and employ such officers and servants as may be necessary for the efficient management of the market, and may assign to such officers and servants such salaries as they think fit. Such Committee, in the case of any officer or servant of the Government employed in connection with the market may in addition subscribe for his pension or gratuity and leave allowances in accordance with the regulations of the Government for the time being in force, and in the case of any servant or officer, not being a servant or officer of Government, may provide for the payment of a pension, or gratuity, or leave allowance for such officer or servant, subject, however, to the provision of any rules made by the Local Government under Section 4.

7. All fees collected under rules made under Section 4 of this Act shall be levied at rates calculated so as to meet, as nearly as may be, the expenditure deemed necessary for the purposes hereinafter mentioned, and shall be applied in the first instance to such purposes that is to say—

(a) to the maintenance and improvement of the market or bazar in which the fees are levied, its surroundings and approaches ;

(b) the construction and repair of buildings, platforms, and other erections necessary for the purposes of such market ;

(c) the health, convenience and safety of the persons using such market ;

(d) the pay, pensions, gratuities, leave allowances and annuities of any officers or servants employed by the Market Committee.

8. (1) All monies received by a Market Committee shall constitute a fund called the Market Committee Fund, and all expenditure under this Act shall be defrayed out of such fund.

(2) The surplus of receipts over expenditure, if any, shall be utilised in accordance with rules made under Section 4 (h) of this Act.

9. No trade allowance other than those prescribed by rule or bye-law made under this Act, under Section 4 or Section 5 shall be recognised in any market or bazar notified in Section 2 and no Civil Court shall in any suit arising from transactions entered into in any such market, have regard to any usage or trade custom or alleged usage or trade custom to the contrary.

10. (1) When the Local Government has, by notification under Section 2, declared any place to be market for the sale of cotton, no new market or bazar shall, except with the sanction in writing of the Local Government and subject to such conditions as the Local Government may think fit to impose, be established for the like purpose within ten miles of the market notified.

(2) Whoever establishes a market in contravention of this Act or violates the conditions under which he is authorised to establish a market under this section shall be punishable with fine which may extend to Rs. 500, and in the case of a continuing breach, with fine which may extend to Rs. 100 for each day after the first during which the breach continues.

11. Fees leviable in pursuance of any rules under this Act may be realised as fines under the orders of a Magistrate.

INDIAN CENTRAL COTTON COMMITTEE.

DRAFT RULES UNDER SECTION 4 OF THE PROPOSED BOMBAY (DISTRICT) COTTON MARKETS ACT.

RULES AS AMENDED IN LOCAL SUB-COMMITTEE ON
JULY 16TH, 1923.

Number of corresponding * Berar
Rule and remarks on differences.

Rules 1 and 2.

We propose to provide for the constitution of the Market Committee in the Act itself: the rules need only deal therefore with the method of appointment.

1. Except where otherwise provided by the notification under section 3 of the Act, the Market Committee shall be appointed as follows:—

Appointment of
the Market Com-
mittee.

(a) Representatives of the cotton trade shall be elected by the cotton trade electorate as defined in Rule 2.

(b) Representatives of cotton growers for a period of two years from the first notification of any market shall be nominated by the Local Government and thereafter shall be elected by the cotton growers of the area served by the market in such manner as may be prescribed.

(c) The official member shall be nominated by the Local Government.

(d) If the market be situated within Municipal limits a member of the Market Committee shall be nominated by the Municipal Board otherwise a member shall be nominated by the District or Taluqa Local Board as the Local Government may direct.

Rules 2 to 8 replace Berar
Rules 3 to 9.

2. The following persons shall form the cotton trade electorate and shall be

* See Indian Cotton Committee Report Appendix VI (pages 178—189 of the foolscap edition).

Number of corresponding Berar Rule
and remarks on differences.

qualified to serve on the market committee :—

(1) Every person who on his own account, or on account of the undivided Hindu family of which he is the Manager, has in the financial year next preceding purchased or sold in the market not less than 100 khandis of ginned cotton or 300 khandis of unginned cotton or the equivalent.

Note.—Khandi is defined in Rule 42.

(2) The principal agent, or, if the principal agent is otherwise disqualified the next senior agent or servant, of every firm or company which has in the year next preceding the year in which the appointment is made, purchased or sold in the market, (as evidenced by the market registers) not less than 500 khandis of ginned cotton or not less than 1,500 khandis of unginned cotton or the equivalent.

(3) A general commission agent who has in the year last preceding the year in which the appointment is made, purchased or sold in the market as evidenced by the market registers, not less than 500 Bombay khandis of ginned cotton or not less than 1,500 Bombay khandis of unginned cotton or the equivalent.

Provided always : that no person shall be eligible who—

- (a) does not reside within 10 miles of the town or Municipality in which the market is situated ;
- (b) is a female, is not 21 years of age, is of unsound mind, or is affected with incurable disease ;

- (c) has been declared an insolvent, or has been convicted of such offence, or has been subjected by a Criminal Court to such order as implies, in the opinion of the District Magistrate, a defect in character which unfits him to serve as a member of the Committee ;
- (d) is a clerk or servant of the Committee, or is a licensed weighman ;
or
- (e) has directly or indirectly any share or interest in any contract or employment with or on behalf of, or under, the Committee ;
- (f) being a cotton trader has not registered his name under rule 19.

3. When a market is first notified under section 3 of the Act, the Collector of the district shall cause to be prepared a list of persons who appear to be qualified under rule 2 and these persons shall form the first cotton trade electorate. For elections subsequent to the first the Market Committee shall cause such a list to be prepared from the market registers and shall furnish such list to the Collector of the district. The Collector of the district shall hear and dispose of applications for inclusion in the list of electors and objections to the inclusion of any name or names in that list and his decision shall be final.

4. The Collector of the district shall cause the lists of electors to be published in such manner as may be necessary on the (1st April) in each year and shall fix a date for the election of the Market

Number of corresponding Berar Rule
and remarks on differences.

Committee which shall not be later than the (1st August) in each year. The Collector or person duly authorised by him in writing shall make such arrangement as may be necessary for the holding and supervision of the election, for the scrutiny of the ballot and for declaration of the results of the election. The names of the Market Committee including nominated members for the current year shall be published in the *Bombay Government Gazette*.

5. The Market Committee shall come into office on the 1st day of September in each year and shall hold office until 31st August in the following year. A member elected to fill a casual vacancy or members who form the first Market Committee of a newly notified market shall come into office on the date on which his or their name (s) are published in the *Bombay Government Gazette*.

6. If a casual vacancy amongst the elected members in the Market Committee occurs owing to a member having died, resigned or become ineligible for office, the Committee shall appoint a qualified person from the electorate by whom the vacating member was elected to hold office until the end of the year.

7. The Local Government may in case of mismanagement supersede a Market Committee and either order a new election or make such arrangement for the carrying out of the functions of the Committee as they may think fit.

The Berar rule provides powers to either supersede the Committee or remove a member.

Number of corresponding Berar Rule
and remarks on differences.

Cf. Berar Rule 10.

8. The Committee shall, so far as the funds at its disposal will permit, but subject to the provisions of these rules, provide (1) for the maintenance and improvement of the market, its surroundings and approaches; (2) for the construction and repair of buildings, *chabutras*, and other erections necessary for the purpose of the market; and (3) for the health, convenience, and safety of the persons using the market.

Note.—Berar rule 11 is unnecessary in view of Section 5 of the Act.

9. The Committee may also appoint two or more of its members to be a Sub-Committee or to be a joint committee for the conduct of any work or works or to report on any matter or matters and may delegate to any one or more of its members such of its own powers as may be necessary.

Appointment of
Sub-Committee or
joint committee,
and delegation of
duties to members.

Cf. Berar Rule 13.

Berar Rules 14-33 deal with routine matters not necessary to an understanding of the Bill. These can be drafted later.

10. The Committee shall elect one of their members to be Chairman. He shall conduct all correspondence. All contracts shall be entered into in his name, and the servants of the Committee shall, subject to these rules and to the orders of the Committee, be subject to his control. He shall be responsible for the keeping of accounts, for the punctual rendering of all reports and returns, and for the custody of all monies not deposited in the treasury or with a banker, and shall be the chief executive officer of the Committee.

Number of corresponding Berar Rule
and remarks on differences.

Cf. Berar Rule 39.

In Berar the uniform rates are fixed by rule. In Bombay uniform rates are probably impossible.

11. Fees shall be levied in the market at such rates as the Market Committee may fix by rule under Section 5 of the Act :—

Fees to be levied.

(1) on every package of ginned cotton or cotton waste,

(2) on every cart laden with unginned cotton or on every package of unginned cotton.

Same as Berar Rule 40.

12. The fees shall be payable as soon as the cotton is brought into the market but unless there is reason to fear that the duty will be evaded, it shall not be recovered till the cotton is after sale removed from the market yard.

Recovery of fees.

Same as Berar Rule 41.

13. A receipt shall be granted to the payer in respect of every fee collected under these rules, and a register of collections shall be kept.

Receipts to be granted and register of collections to be kept.

Same as Berar Rule 42.

14. The fees shall be collected by paid servants of the Committee, and shall not be farmed out.

Fees to be collected by paid servants.

Same as Berar Rule 43.

15. Every servant employed by the Committee for the collection of fees shall wear a suitable badge of office provided by the Committee.

Servants employed on the collection of fees to wear badges.

Number of corresponding Berar Rule
and remarks on differences.

Same as Berar Rule 44.

16. Any person removing or attempting to remove cotton from the market yard before the fee has been paid and the receipt prepared and granted, or practising any device in order to evade or facilitate the evasion of the payment of the fee, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 50.

Penalty for
evasion of pay-
ment of the fees.

Cf. Berar Rules 46 to 48.
The market is defined in
Section 2 of the Bombay Bill
and the rules much simplified in
consequence.

17. The Market Committee shall fix the hours during which the market shall be open for trading. No registered trader shall be excluded from the market during any time when it is open to the public.

Management of
the Market.

Same as Berar Rule 49.
See also section 4 (2) of the
Bill.

18. Any person entering or attempting to enter the market yard when directed not to do so, or disobeying the directions of the Committee in regard to the places where carts laden with cotton may stand, or in regard to the roads by which and in regard to the times at which, they may proceed, shall be liable on conviction to a penalty not exceeding Rs. 10 for the first offence and Rs. 50 for any subsequent offence.

Penalty for dis-
obedience of orders
of Committee.

Cf. Berar Rule 50.
The proposed rules leave the
fixing of fees and form of agree-
ment to the Market Committee
and an attempt has been made
to simplify the rules.

19. Any person shall on application at the office of the Committee be entitled to have his name immediately registered as a cotton trader on his executing an agreement, in such form as the Market Committee may prescribe, agreeing to conform with the market rules and on

Number of corresponding Berar
Rule and remarks on differences.

his paying such fee, if any, not exceeding Rs. 50 per annum as may be prescribed by bye-law.

Explanation.—The term ‘cotton trader’ includes a person buying or selling cotton as a principal or as the duly authorised agent of one or more firms or as a Commission Agent.

This corresponds to Berar Rule 51. The reference to the District Officer has in this case been retained as it appears necessary to provide for an appeal, otherwise the Market Committee might be involved in civil suits.

20. The Committee may remove from the register the name of any person registered as a trader who violates the conditions of his agreement either permanently or for a fixed period not exceeding three months. In the event of there being a dispute as to whether the conditions of the agreement have been violated or not, the matter shall, after all the evidence on both sides has been recorded by the Chairman, be referred to the Collector of the district for decision. The Collector shall decide the question on a perusal of the papers either after hearing or without hearing the parties and his decision on that point shall be final. On the application of the Chairman, the Collector may depute any other officer to record the evidence. In the event of the Committee removing the name of any person permanently, the confirmation of the Collector shall be necessary.

Cf. Berar Rule 52.

21. No registered trader shall weigh for delivery any cotton purchased or sold by him with any scales except authorized scales, or with any weights or chains

Number of corresponding Berar
Rule and remarks on differences.

except authorised weights and chains, and any registered trader evading or attempting to evade this rule shall be held to have violated the conditions of his agreement.

22. The Committee shall license such and so many persons as may from time to time appear proper to be licensed brokers and to be licensed weighmen, and the Committee may at any time withdraw any license granted by it.

Cf. Berar Rule 53.

Provided that no private servant shall be licensed as a broker or as a weighman, and that a licensed broker or weighman taking service shall *ipso facto* cease to be licensed. No unlicensed broker or weighman shall practise in the market.

Cf. Berar Rule 54.

23. Licenses shall remain in force for one year only, but may be renewed, and shall be issued and renewed on the payment of such fees as the Committee may prescribe by bye-law under section 5 of the Act.

Cf. Berar Rule 56.
(Berar Rule 55 does not seem necessary.)

24. No person shall in the absence of express agreement be bound to employ a broker in any transaction or be required to pay for a broker employed by any other party to the transaction or to pay for a broker when none is employed.

Cf. Berar Rule 57.
(It is proposed that the fixing of fees be left to the Market Committee.)

25. A licensed broker or weighman may demand on account of his services when employed from the person employing him such fees as may be fixed by the bye-laws of the market.

Cf. Berar Rule 59.

26. If both parties employ the same licensed broker or weighman, the fees of

Number of corresponding Berar
Rule and remarks on differences.

the broker or weighman shall, in the absence of express agreement, be payable half by the buyer and half by the seller.

As in Berar Rule 60.

27. Every licensed weighman when plying his trade shall wear a distinguishing badge of a suitable pattern to be provided by the Committee.

Licensed weigh-
man to wear a
badge.

As in Berar Rule 61.

28. Any person practising in the market as a broker or a weighman without a license or any weighman plying his trade without a badge shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding Rs. 50.

Penalties for
plying trade
without license or
badge.

Cf. Berar Rule 62

29. Servants and agents employed to purchase or sell or to bargain for cotton on account of others, whether remunerated by fees or not, are not brokers within the meaning of the term as used in these rules, provided that they are employed by one person or by one firm only, and that they do not obtain or demand fees from any other person except the one person or firm that employs them. No buyer or seller or his servant or servants may solicit or receive any fees for brokerage or weighing charges on penalty of removal from the market register.

Differs from Berar Rule 63 which appears inconsistent with the objects in view.

30. All weightments in the market shall be carried out by licensed weighmen.

Number of corresponding Berar
Rule and remarks on differences.

As in Berar Rule 65.

31. Any licensed broker or any licensed weighman who shall demand, receive or retain, or shall allow any other person to demand, receive or retain, on account of, or under the colour of, fees due in respect of his service, any sum not demandable under these rules or a larger sum than is demandable under these rules, or from a person who is not liable to pay under these rules, and any person who, not being a licensed broker or weighman, shall demand, receive or retain, or facilitate the demanding, receiving or retaining of such sums, shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding Rs. 50.

Penalties to licensed broker or weighman for demanding or receiving any sum not authorized by these rules.

Corresponds to Berar Rule 66.

32. Every broker and every weighman licensed under these rules shall keep such books in such form and render such daily and monthly returns at such a time and such form as the Committee shall from time to time prescribe, and shall render such assistance in the collection of dues and in the prevention of the evasion of duty and breach of the rules as may be required by the Committee.

Berar Rules 67, 67A and 68 provide for standard weights. It does not seem possible to standardize weights for the Bombay Presidency at present and the alternative is to provide for weights being fixed by bye-law.

33. Only those weights prescribed by bye-law under section 5 of the Act shall be used for the weighment of cotton in the market. All other weights shall be unauthorised.

Number of corresponding Berar
Rule and remarks on differences.

As in Berar Rule 69.

34. The Chairman, every member of the Committee, and every employee of the Committee authorized by the Committee in this behalf shall be entitled at any time and without notice, to inspect, examine, and test any scale or weight used, kept, or possessed in any open place within the limits of the market.

Inspection of
scales and weights.

As in Berar Rule 70.

35. Every registered trader, and every trader in cotton residing or trading within the limits of the market shall on a requisition in writing being made to him by the Chairman or by any two members of the Committee, immediately produce for examination all and every such scale and weight used, kept or possessed by him, or by any person or persons under his authority or control, and shall, allow the said Chairman or the said two members to inspect, examine and test the same.

Production of
scales and weights
for inspection.

As in Berar Rule 71.

36. If any scale be found on examination to be untrue or any weight found on examination to be unauthorized or incorrect a report shall be forthwith forwarded in such form as the Collector may from time to time prescribe to such Magistrate as the Collector may from time to time appoint, and the Magistrate shall order the confiscation and destruction of such scales or weights, or make such other order in the matter, as may appear proper.

Confiscation of
incorrect scales
and weights
authorized.

Number of corresponding Berar
Rule and remarks on differences.

As in Berar Rule 72.

37. Whoever being bound under the provisions of rule 35 to produce any scale or weight for examination, or to allow the examination, inspection, or testing of any scale or weight does not produce the scale or weight, or does not allow the examination, inspection, or testing of the scale or weight shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding Rs. 50.

Penalties for
disobedience of
order to produce
any weight
or scale for examination.

As in Berar Rule 73.

38. Whoever being a licensed broker or a licensed weighman or a trader in cotton, shall have in his possession, keep, or use any scale or weight which is false, incorrect or unauthorised, shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding Rs. 50.

Penalties for
possessing or
using incorrect
scale or
weight.

As in Berar Rule 74.

39. A conviction under rules 37 and 38 shall not bar a prosecution under the Indian Penal Code or under any other law by which the offender may be liable to punishment in respect of the same.

Conviction not
to bar prosecution
under other
laws.

Cf. Berar Rule 76.

The difference is due to the fact that instead of trying to define illegitimate allowances in the Bill we have left it to the Market Committee to prescribe by bye-law what allowances are authorised.

40. No licensed broker, licensed weighman or trader (whether registered or not) shall be allowed to demand, take or retain any unauthorised trade allowance or any unpaid-for sample in regard to any cotton transaction entered into in the market, and any person demanding, taking

Trade allow-
ances.

APPENDIX VII (b).

NOTIFICATION.

NAGPUR, *the 7th September 1923.*

No. 2116-1104-VIII.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 178, Sub-sections (3) and (5), of the Central Provinces Municipalities Act, 1922 (C. P. Act 11 of 1922), the Local Government is pleased to confirm the following by-laws made by the Municipal Committee of Burhanpur in the Nimar District, under Section 179, Sub-section (1), clause (b), and Section 70, Sub-section (2), of the said Act, for the inspection and regulation of the Burhanpur Cotton and Grain Market within the limits of the Burhanpur Municipality, and for the charge of fees for the use thereof, in supersession of the by-laws sanctioned in Central Provinces Gazette Notification No. 389, dated the 21st August 1906, as subsequently amended :—.

BY-LAWS.

1. There shall be in the town of Burhanpur a public market to be called the Burhanpur Municipal Cotton and Grain Market where dealings in cotton and grain shall be conducted. It will be referred to as "The Burhanpur Cotton and Grain Market" in these by-laws.

NOTE.—Cotton in the following by-laws means and includes both ginned and unginned cotton except where it is expressly stated otherwise.

2. The Burhanpur Cotton and Grain Market shall be held inside the Akberi Sarai.

3. Persons who buy or wish to buy in the Burhanpur Cotton and Grain Market shall have their names registered annually in a book kept for the purpose on payment of a fee of Rs. 5 before they commence to buy in the Burhanpur Cotton and Grain Market. All registered buyers or their brokers shall have their scales and weights or weighing machines and the places where they are set up for the purpose of weighment registered in the aforesaid book. The Committee may strike off from the register the name of any person who has been guilty of a breach of these by-laws after two warnings. A buyer registered under this by-law may nominate, at the time of his registration, his agents not more than three in number to transact business on his behalf in the market. The names of these agents will be entered in the register.

4. Such places shall be open between sunrise and sunset for inspection of the scales and weights or weighing machines by the President, any member of the Committee or of the Burhanpur Cotton and Grain Market Sub-Committee or any servant of the Committee who has been duly empowered by the Committee in this behalf.

5. Every person bringing cotton and grain to the Burhanpur Cotton and Grain Market for sale shall pay dues at the following rates:—

(a) Rui or ginned cotton.

Each cart-load One anna	} Only in case the rui is sold.
Each animal-load	..	.. Six pies
Head-load	..	.. Three pies

(b) Unginned cotton and grain.

		Unginned cotton.	Grain.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Each cart-load..	..	0 2 0	0 2 0
Each animal-load	..	0 1 0	0 1 0

6. The Municipality will erect a weigh bridge in the Burhanpur Cotton and Grain Market and any person may at his option have his goods weighed on it on payment of the following fees:—

For a loaded cart .. Six pies.

For a loaded animal .. Three pies.

The fees shall be paid to such person as may be appointed by the Municipal Committee, who shall give a receipt for the same and also a certificate of the weight and shall also, if required, furnish particulars of sale of the goods in question, for which the above fees have been paid, empty carts shall be free of charge.

8. The price of cotton and grain brought to the Burhanpur Cotton and Grain Market for sale will be decided by open bid and not by any secret sign.

9. Subject to the general control of the Municipal Committee the Burhanpur Cotton and Grain Market shall be under the management of a Sub-Committee consisting of six members, of whom three shall be elected every third year by buyers (registered under By-law 3) subject to the confirmation by the Municipal Committee and three shall be nominated by the Municipal Committee.

10. Subject to the approval of the Municipal Committee the Sub-Committee shall appoint its own President.

11. The term of office of the Sub-Committee shall be three years commencing from 1st April.

12. The following powers shall be exercised and the following duties performed by the Burhanpur Cotton and Grain Market Sub-Committee :—

- (a) to regulate and control the management of the Burhanpur Cotton and Grain Market yard ;
- (b) to supervise the realization of fees for the use of the Burhanpur Cotton and Grain Market yard, building and weighing machine ;
- (c) to supervise the tak and other standard weights used by dealers in cotton and grain ;
- (d) to register names of all buyers and their agents and the places where they will weigh their cotton and grain ; and
- (e) to advise the Committee on all matters connected with—
 - (1) issue of licenses under Section 133 (1) (f) of the Central Provinces Municipalities Act, 1922, for the use of any place within Municipal limits as a yard or dépôt for trade in cotton;
 - (2) issue of orders to any person not to do or not to omit to do within the limits of the Burhanpur Cotton and Grain Market, anything the doing of or the omissions to do which is a public nuisance under the Indian Penal Code (*vide* Section 117 of the Municipal Act) ; and

- (3) the issue of conditional orders of the nature referred to in Section 133 of the Criminal Procedure Code, 1898, in respect of all or any acts of omissions within the limits of the Burhanpur Cotton and Grain Market punishable under these rules, *vide* Section 220.

13. No one shall be allowed to transact business in the Burhanpur Cotton and Grain Market unless he is a registered buyer and wants to transact business for himself or is a duly registered agent and offers to transact business for his master by whom he has been nominated under Bylaw 3 above.

14. No dalal, adatiya or buyer shall demand cotton from a cotton cart by way of free sample more than a man can hold in one hand.

15. All buyers and brokers shall, before the cotton and grain carts leave the Burhanpur Cotton and Grain Market have the sale transactions entered by the market moharrir in a book kept for the purpose. If any cotton and grain is taken direct to a "Tak" or weighing machine by a seller the broker in charge must have the sale registered previous to weighment and failure on his part or on that of any of his servants shall render his license liable to be cancelled.

16. Every buyer shall sign an agreement in the subjoined form in favour of seller before removing from the Burhanpur Cotton and Grain Market any cotton that has been purchased; printed forms of agreements shall be supplied to the purchaser free of cost by the moharrir in charge.

FORM.

Name of seller

Name of buyer

Rate per pulla

Signature of Moharrir.

I do hereby promise that, if when your cotton comes to be unloaded the cotton is found to be worse than the sample, and, if I refuse to take it at the price agreed upon, I will within three hours have your carts reloaded at my expense so that you may take your cotton back to the Burhanpur Cotton and Grain Market for sale.

Signature of purchaser,

17. No person shall enter or attempt to enter in the Burhanpur Cotton and Grain Market when directed not to do so by, or disobey the directions of the Sub-Committee in regard to the places where carts laden with cotton and grain may stand.

18. No deduction in kind or price from the cotton and grain purchased shall be demanded or received by the purchaser, adatiya or dalal on account of charity, gratuity, or on any other plea except in cases where the quality of cotton or grain is inferior to the sample and both the parties agree to the reduction.

19. The Burhanpur Cotton and Grain Market shall be kept open for transaction of business from 8 a.m. to 1 p.m. except on Sundays and the following holidays, but carts and animals shall be allowed to remain in all hours of day and night in the market :—

- 1 Dewali.
- 3 Christmas holidays, 25th, 26th and 27th.
- 1 Holi.
- 1 Moharram.
- 1 Tilsankrant.
- 1 Sheoratri.
- 2 Ids.
- 1 Dasera.

20. Breach or any of the foregoing by-laws for which no special penalty has been prescribed in the by-laws shall be punishable with a fine which may extend to Rs. 50.

By order of Government
(Ministry of Local Self-Government),

A. McDONALD,
Secretary to Government, Central Provinces,

APPENDIX VIII.

PUNJAB-AMERICAN COTTON.

ABSTRACT OF DISCUSSION.

The Committee took into consideration (1) letter from the Director of Agriculture, (2) telegram and letter from the Lower Bari Doab Colony Agricultural Association, (3) Resolution of the Punjab Provincial Cotton Committee, (4) Proceedings of the meeting of cotton ginner and traders with officers of the Agricultural Department at Lyallpur.

The following resolution was moved by Mr. Grantham and seconded by Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas :—

After considering the reply of the Director of Agriculture, the proceedings of the Lower Bari Doab Canal Colony Agricultural Association, the meeting of the Agricultural Department Officers, Cotton Ginners and Traders at Lyallpur and the proceedings of the first meeting of the Punjab Provincial Cotton Committee, the Central Cotton Committee is of opinion that the licensing of gins and presses in the Punjab is an essential step towards stopping the loss to the cotton grower and the general economic loss to the Province caused by the present mixing of Deshi and Punjab-American Cotton.

Mr. Roberts moved the following amendment :—

“ That while the licensing of gins and presses is probably an essential step towards stopping the eventual loss to the cotton grower, the Committee is not prepared to recommend that this be done, until experience has been gained of the working of the legislation proposed for the marking of bales, etc., for the rest of India.”

Seconded by Mr. Kulkarni.

The amendment was lost by 12 votes to 5.

The Resolution was carried by 15 votes to 4.

The following points were clearly brought out in discussion :—

(1) That an immediate remedy was necessary in view of the increasing export of Punjab-American Cotton and its importance to Indian mills ; on the other hand, mixing is on the increase and the reputation of the whole crop is threatened.

(2) Desi and American cottons are likely to continue to grow side by side and no remedy through the application of the Cotton Transport Act is possible. On the other hand, mixing by growers is at present unimportant and the majority of mixing takes place in the ginning factories. If mixing in factories continues on the present scale, however, it is possible that mixing by growers will increase.

(3) The mixing of kapas in ginning factories is responsible for mixed seed being issued to growers. It is true that there are other means of dealing with the seed problem as there are large estates capable of supplying the whole of the pure seed required for the province. On the other hand experience, both in the Punjab and in Madras, shows that when mixing takes place in ginning factories mixed seed is sown despite the provision of seed depots for the supply of pure seed.

(4) The Provincial Cotton Committee considered that Mr. Milne's proposal, *viz.*, that steps should be taken to provide a testing-house and that American cotton should be sold on a guarantee of quality, should be further investigated. The principal difficulty about this proposal is that it does not offer an immediate remedy and, further, neither cultivators nor middlemen can afford to hold stocks.

(5) The meeting of Lyallpur ginner and traders had stated that they would welcome any measure which would effectively check the mixing of Punjab-American and Desi cottons, but they were opposed to the licensing of gins and presses. They considered that the remedy lay with the purchaser. As was shown at the last meeting pure Punjab-American cotton of known marks fetches high prices in Bombay and there is now no difficulty in getting, either from exporters or mills, full prices for first class cotton. The complaint that purchasers took cotton which they knew to be mixed was considered to be not altogether fairly stated, as in many cases in taking cotton containing 5 or 10 per cent. Desi they were taking the best cotton available. It was also explained that exporters who buy up-country have to compete with mixed cotton sent to Bombay for sale by up-country ginner and sold there to exporting firms.

One of the reasons which led to the Central Cotton Committee to decide not to recommend compulsory licensing of gins and presses throughout India was that in many parts of the country owners gin

and press entirely on contract and have no financial interest in the cotton. In the Punjab, as in parts of Madras, the contrary is the case. Ginning and press owners are also traders in cotton and this being so there appears to be no objection to action to prevent an abuse which is causing serious loss to the Punjab cotton growers. It was also explained that in the event of licensing being introduced any ginning factory owner who works on contract could protect himself against any loss through the malpractices of his clients by the insertion of a suitable clause in the ginning contract.

Mr. Milne explained in detail his scheme for sale of cotton on a guaranteed quality.

The President moved the following resolution and explained that it summarised the recommendations of the Board of Agriculture in 1919 :—

Mr. Milne's proposals for selling Punjab-American cotton on the basis of tests for staple length, percentage of dirt, stained cotton and moisture should be investigated as soon as the equipment of the Committee's experimental spinning plant and laboratory is sufficiently complete. Progress along these lines will necessarily be gradual and the Committee do not consider that action to stop the present abuses should be delayed until results of these investigations are available.

The resolution was seconded by the Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas and carried unanimously.

Copy of a letter No. 664-C., dated the 23rd July 1923, from D. Milne, Esq., Director of Agriculture, Punjab, to the Secretary, Indian Central Cotton Committee, Bombay..

In continuation of my predecessor's letter No. 19/63-644, dated the 16th May 1923, I have the honour to say that there is no objection whatever to your publishing the reference from the Lower Bari Doab Colony Agricultural Association mentioned in your letter No. B/333 of 1923, dated 11th May 1923. Mr. F. H. Puckle, I. C. S., Colonization.

Officer, Lower Bari Doab Colony, Montgomery, is the President of that Association and communications on the meeting in question should be addressed to him.

2. I do not think that licensing of gins is the real remedy for mixing Desi and American cottons. The matter is very important however and there is no harm in putting the subject before a strong committee such as that suggested in my predecessor's letter No. 103/63-452 IV, dated the 12th May 1923 to Government, a copy of which was forwarded to you with his D. O. No. 2485, dated the 15th May 1923.

Is it proposed to send inspectors round to look out for mixing of cottons? If so, I think, this will be a failure. If not, are licenses to be withdrawn only when there is an accumulation of complaints by buyers against a particular factory? In that case there will be few or no complaints from buyers during a year of rising market prices even if considerable mixing takes place. In other words, so long as the buyer can sell the inferior mixed stuff at a profit on his buying bill, he will not be likely to make complaints; but the character of Punjab cottons in the world's markets will suffer when these mixed cottons arrive there or at the mills, and that will affect the prices that farmers will get for following consignments. The losses eventually come out of the farmers' pockets, for the spinner is determined not to pay for a better quality than he thinks he will get, and the middleman will certainly not pay the farmer more than he gets from the spinner.

3. Would licensing of gins have stopped mixing last year, for example? I hardly think so. If what one hears is true, then mixing went on at most ginneries. There were huge fortunes to be made by mixing Desi and American cottons last year and the ginner, who did not mix cottons, did not make all the profit he could have made. The reason that mixing was excessively practised last year seems to be that the price of cotton generally rose throughout the cotton selling season and buyers were not as particular about receiving the qualities purchased as they would have been, had the market been a falling one. The result, however, is that the spinners could not have got the quality of cottons grown by the farmers and the reputation of the Punjab cottons must have suffered greatly. There were 365,000 acres of American cotton grown in the province last year and the quality in general was excellent, but mixing was extremely common, therefore, the loss to both spinners and farmers must have been immense.

4. Again I have frequently brought to notice the fact that pure types of American cotton grown on soils having insufficiency of water for the needs of the plants in the fruiting season yield a quality of fibre which can only be described as trash (see my evidence to the Indian Cotton Committee of 1918) and when this is mixed with well grown cotton of the same variety, the grower is usually accused of having mixed his American cotton with Desi. The effect of mixing this trashy lint with good lint from the same variety of cotton is just as harmful from the spinner's point of view, or more so, than the mixing of Desis and American cottons. Will the licensing of gins stop this? I fear, not. Mixing of superior with inferior qualities of American cotton or Desi with American will only stop, when it ceases to be a paying concern and that could only be done by selling cottons on basis of purity and quality.

5. I have explained the necessity for this in my note which was written by me as Economic Botanist, and forwarded to the Director of Agriculture, Punjab, with my letter, dated the 21st February 1921 and I need not dilate on it here. I may say however that much would be achieved even if we did not go to the length outlined in that letter but had a test which merely shows such points as percentage of fibre below a certain length (say 0·9" staple) and percentages of dirt, stained cotton and moisture. To this could be added tests of strength, etc., as facilities offered. I would suggest that the means of arranging such tests should be thoroughly investigated and that experiments with this system of trading might first be attempted on a small scale without legislation by the Indian Central Cotton Committee in co-operation with some such body as the Zemindara Co-operative Association, Okara, in Montgomery district. It seems to me probable that if the system was once started, it might take on without legislation just as the similar system of selling wheats on a basis of purity, has done. If we can avoid legislation, it would be a great achievement.

6. As will be seen from the above, what we want is not only the stoppage of mixing of cottons but an incentive to farmers to grow more and better cotton, and to keep their grades separate. The method I have outlined brings in the strongest driving force in the world—self-interest—to help us in this instead of hindering us as it is doing at present—and, in my opinion, this is the proper method of tackling the question.

Copy of a letter No. 1520, dated the 7th September 1923, from F.H. Puckle, Esq., I.C.S., Colonization Officer and President, Lower Bari Doab Colony Agricultural Association, Montgomery, to the Secretary, Indian Central Cotton Committee, Bombay.

I have the honour to confirm my telegram, dated the 4th September 1923 :—

“ Lower Bari Doab Colony Agricultural Association supports proposed licensing policy, thinks pressure put on ginner and pressers will be passed on and eventually reach producers, favours guaranteed premium for pure American since last year it certainly paid ginner and pressers to mix.”

2. The Association is of the opinion that while undoubtedly a great deal of deliberate mixing goes on in the ginning and pressing factories a great deal of *kapas* reaches the factories hopelessly mixed either by village Banias involuntarily or deliberately by middlemen in the Mandis. We think however that except by encouraging in every possible way the use of pure seed nothing can be done by legislation until the *kapas* reaches the factories. We therefore approve of the proposed legislation since we consider that if pressure is put on the factory owners, they will in time refuse to deal with middlemen who supply badly mixed *kapas*. The pressure will eventually reach the village *bania* and the producer.

3. But on the other hand we realise that the blame does not rest entirely on the ginner or presser. Frequently it pays him just as well (and of course it is much less trouble) to mix his cotton. We think that it should be possible once marking and numbering of bales is enforced to secure that pure American gains sufficient premium in the big markets to make it financially unprofitable to offer mixed cotton.

4. The Association does not consider it necessary to start cotton auctions again. It is, we believe, now possible for any Zamindar who so desires to get pure seed. We are strongly in favour of the encouragement of co-operative marketing and seed societies but we realise that the existing economic conditions in which the village *bania* often controls the entire crop of the village will make progress very slow.

The first meeting of the Punjab Provincial Cotton Committee was held at Lahore in the office of the Director of Agriculture, Punjab, on 20th August 1923, at 11 a.m.

The following members were present :—

D. Milne, Esquire, B.Sc. (Agri.), I.A.S., Offg: Director of Agriculture, Punjab.

H. R. Stewart, Esquire, I.A.S., Professor of Agriculture Punjab Agricultural College, Lyallpur.

Agha Yusaf Ali, Offg: Economic Botanist to Govt., Punjab Lyallpur.

R. B. L. Sewak Ram, M.L.C., of Gangapur.

The Hon'ble R.B. Lieut. Lal Chand, O.B.E., of Rohtak.

* * * * *

(2) Measures to be adopted to secure the separate marketing of different grades of cotton.

NOTE.—“The Government of the Punjab wishes the Provincial Cotton Committee to consider whether any method of dealing with the practice of mixing of Punjab American Cotton (Kapas) with *Desi* other than provincial licensing of gins and presses can be suggested. This point will be included under the above head.

* * * * *

2. Regarding item 2 of the agenda, after a discussion, it was agreed that mixing takes place at several places and was done both voluntarily and involuntarily, that all we were concerned with was voluntary mixing at the ginning factory. It was admitted that mixtures in *Kappas* was comparatively easily detected. The Committee decided to limit their discussion to voluntary mixing at the factory only, though R.B.L. Sewak Ram suggested that mixing done elsewhere should also be discussed at some future time.

The Director of Agriculture read out to the members the gist of the recent correspondence with the Indian Central Cotton Committee on the subject of mixing of American and *Desi* cotton, and invited suggestions other than licensing of gins to overcome the evil.

After discussion it was agreed;—

(1) that a great deal of mixing of American and Desi cottons does take place at the factory;

(2) that the points brought up in Mr. Milne's letter No. 664-C, dated the 23rd July 1923, should be brought before the Indian Central Cotton Committee, and that the assistance of that committee be asked to push forward the proposals made in para. 5 of that letter;

(3) that before licensing of gins could be advised, a meeting such as that proposed by Mr. Townsend in his letter No. 103-63-452, dated the 12th May 1923, to Punjab Government should be called to discuss that question;

(4) with regard to Government's question as to whether a method of dealing with the practice of mixing American and Desi cottons other than licensing of gins could be suggested by the Provincial Cotton Committee, it was resolved that the proposals put forward in para. 5 of Mr. Milne's letter should be first thoroughly investigated.

* * * * *

A meeting of Departmental Officers, Cotton ginners and traders was held on 22nd August 1923, at 11 a.m. in the Council Room of the Agricultural College, Lyallpur, to consider methods of dealing with the evil of mixing Punjab American with Desi cottons which was so prevalent last season.

The assembly was given an idea of the opinions on the subject of the Members of the Indian Central Cotton Committee. In the discussion which followed the main points were :—

The ginners and traders present were strongly opposed to the licensing of gins. They said that mixing takes place :—

(a) in the seeds sown by the farmers,

(b) while the Kappas is being picked from the plants,

(c) while the labourers are storing it in the farmers' godowns,

(d) by petty shopkeepers and Arhtis who purchase Kappas from the farmers and bring it to the ginners,

- (e) at the ginning factories by request of the agents of traders and spinners who purchase cotton at the gins.

Their opinion was that the cotton was mixed to a considerable extent before it left the farmers' hands; also it is reckoned that 85 per cent. of the Kappas in the Punjab is bought from the farmers by petty shopkeepers and Arhtis (see letter No. 4559, dated November 1920 from the Principal, Punjab Agricultural College, Lyallpur, to the Director of Agriculture, Punjab) and that these people are responsible for a very great deal of the mixing that takes place. The consequence is that cottons are mixed before they reach the ginners. Their view is that licensing of gins could not stop the mixing as the ginner has either to gin what is brought to his factory or refuse to do so, and he cannot refuse work in this way. If gins were licensed and he ginned mixed cotton, he would get a bad name and might lose his license. They also pointed out that ginners must meet the desires of their purchasers and that they frequently had orders for mixtures up to a certain extent.

The ginners therefore considered that until they could be assured of unmixed cotton coming to their factory; and that they would not be asked by purchasers to supply mixed cotton, their position would be untenable. They think that so long as the ginner supplies what his purchasers ask from him, he should not be punished.

A suggestion made by L. Bhagwan Dass was that there should be a law to compel factory owners to state the percentage of mixture in their bales. He said that as the exact amount of mixture was impossible to detect in ginned cotton by hand examination, people mix their cottons in the hope of getting in a greater percentage of Desi fibre than is believed to be in their consignments. He thought that if we had a method of ascertaining exactly the amount of mixture in a consignment, this hope would vanish and mixing would be reduced. The meeting agreed with this.

The Director of Agriculture then read his letter No. 664-C, dated the 23rd July 1923, to the Secretary of the Indian Central Cotton Committee and also Secretary's letter No. 2477, dated the 30th July 1923, in reply. The meeting was strongly in favour of the proposals in the Director of Agriculture's letter being followed out. They could suggest no better method of dealing with the trouble.

APPENDIX IX.

List of Selected Research Students.

Name.	Province.	Age.	Degree.	University and Years.	Other qualifications.	Where posted.
Banerji ..	Bengal ..	25	M. Sc., Botany, 1st Class, 1922; Honours in Botany at B. Sc. 1920.	COTTON BREEDING. Calcutta, 1915-1922 (Presidency College).	Research Student, Botanical Section, Pusa, 1922 to date.	Madras. (Coimbatore).
B. B. Desai ..	Bombay ..	23½	B. Ag. (2nd Class), 1922; (1st Class) Honours at Junior B. Ag. Examn). Specialised cotton.	Bombay Agricultural College, Poona, 1919-22.	Worked at cotton breeding under Mr. Patel, Surat.	Bombay.
Sheo Shanker Pande.	Central Provinces.	25	M. Sc. Botany 1923; B. Sc., Biology group 1921.	Punjab Government College, 1921-23, Allahabad, Agra College, 1917-21.	Published Thesis on <i>Marsilia crosa</i> for M. Sc.	Central Provinces.
Mohammed Afzal ..	Punjab ..	21	B. Sc. (Agri). 1923 Gold Medal.	Punjab Agricultural College, 1919-23.	....	Punjab. Lyallpur.
Sohan Singh Bindra	Do. ..	24	M. Sc., 1923, in Zoology by Research. Honours in Zoology at B. Sc., 1922.	ENTOMOLOGY. Punjab Govt. College, Lahore, 1917-23.	Published two papers on research done.	Punjab.
Jivan Singh ..	Do. ..	22	M. Sc., 1923, in Botany...	MYCOLOGY. Punjab Khalsa College, 1919-21; Govt. College, Lahore, 1921-23.	Some research work during M. Sc. (two years) course.	Central Provinces.

APPENDIX X (a).

Schemes approved by the Indian Central Cotton Committee.

Description.	Capital.	Recurring.		1923-24 Budget.	Remarks.	Reference.
		Amount.	Period in years.			
1 Central Cotton Committee ..	Rs.	1,00,000	Permanent	Rs. 1,00,000	Sanctioned budget Rs. 83,586, Reserve to be controlled by the Standing Finance Sub-Committee—Rs. 16,404.	Third Meeting, Indian Central Cotton Committee.
2. Technological Institute ..	3,05,000†	1,00,000	Do.	1,65,000 42,550	† If laboratory and bungalow built, otherwise Rs. 1,65,000.	Revised Estimates, Machinery Sub-Committee.
3. Bombay-Gujarat Schemes ..	....	25,000	3 to 5	2,07,250		
4. Bombay-Dharwar Scheme ..	..	25,000	3 to 5	55,000		Second Meeting, Indian Central Cotton Committee and Research Sub-Committee, 27th February 1923.
5. Earis-Bollworm ..	....	15,000	3 to 5			
6. Punjab Scheme ..	45,000	40,000	3 to 5	65,000	Capital grant only if essential ..	Second Meeting Indian Central Cotton Committee.
7. Madras Herbaceous Scheme ..	6,000	12,000	3 to 5	5,000	Capital grant may not be needed ..	Second Meeting, Indian Central Cotton Committee and Research Sub-Committee, 27th February 1923.
8. Madras Bio-Chemical Scheme ..	....	25,000	3 to 5	3,500	From 1924. Preliminary grant 1923	
9. U. P. Pink Bollworm Scheme ..	22,000	....	1	22,000	Further grant in 1924 of 10,000 if essential.	Research Sub-Committee, 27th February 1923.
10. C. P. Schemes ..	Not yet settled.	23,000	3 to	18,000	Do.	
11. Research studentships ..	....	30,000	5	9,000		
12. Indore Research Institute ..	1,00,000 40,000	80,000 70,000*	3 to 5 grants to be reviewed after 3	2,00,000	80,000 first year. 70,000 second and third years.	Second Meeting, Indian Central Cotton Committee, and Research Sub-Committee, 27th February 1923. First and Second Meetings, Indian Central Cotton Committee and Research Sub-Committee, 27th February 1923.
Tota 1—12 ..	5,78,000	4,65,000 4,75,000	....	6,84,750		
13. Stabilisation Fund for marketing new varieties.			No allotment, 1923, 1924.			

* Should be Rs. 75,000 to provide for increments in pay of staff.

Footnote.—Column corrected in the light of information received during the discussion of subject 0.

APPENDIX X (b).
Budget for 1923-24.

Major Head.	Amount.	Major Head.	Amount.
EXPENDITURE.	Rs.	RECEIPTS.	Rs.
1. Central Cotton Committee Administration.	1,15,000	1. Cotton Cess	8,91,000
2. Technological Research ..	2,73,500	2. Other Receipts	Nil.
GRANTS-IN-AID.		3. Interest	2,000
3. Bombay '	55,000		
4. Madras	8,500		
5. Punjab	65,000		
6. Central Provinces ..	18,000		
7. United Provinces' ..	22,000		
	<hr/>		
	5,57,000		
Closing Balance ..	3,56,000		
	<hr/>		
	8,93,000		
			<hr/>
			8,93,000

APPENDIX XI.

REPORT OF TOUR IN BURMA.

The report of the Indian Cotton Committee (para. 161) refers to the general strengthening of the Agricultural Department which was at that time contemplated. This has now been practically completed, and during the present year the majority of the remaining Imperial Officers required have arrived. It is understood that the province will be divided into ten Deputy Directors' circles instead of two circles as at the time of the Cotton Committee's visit. A Botanist, Mr. Stock, was appointed in 1919 and devoted considerable time to cotton work. This officer has now been transferred to the post of Deputy Director of Agriculture of the most important of the cotton growing circles and a new botanist has recently been appointed. The latter will probably be largely occupied with rice work and it is apparently intended that plant breeding work in cotton should largely be carried out by the Deputy Directors. Two of these at any rate have had the necessary botanical training.

The Cotton Committee pointed out that owing to the small proportion of the cropped area occupied by cotton, the development of cotton growing must proceed parallel to the general extension of the department. It is consequently satisfactory to be able to record that the strengthening of the staff foreshadowed in the Cotton Committee's report has now been effected. The sub-division of the two unwieldy circles has greatly facilitated the development of cotton work and of the new compact circles, three, *viz.*, the Myingyan Circle, the Thayetmyo (West Central) Circle and the East Central Circle are cotton growing circles. The sub-division of Mandalay Circle is not yet completed as it is given effect to more attention being paid to the cotton growing area in the neighbourhood district of Sagaing and Schwebo.

The botanical survey of the cottons (referred to in paragraph 162 (1) of the Indian Cotton Committee's report) has been partly done by Mr. Stock who also has in progress a considerable amount of selection work. The recommendations in paragraph 5 have been given effect to so far as the Thayetmyo and Myingyan circles are concerned. The Allanmyo farm has been recently extended considerably and equipped with a small ginnery and a large farm of some 270 acres has been opened at Mahlaing in the Meiktila district. The latter is also equipped with a small ginnery.

THE COTTONS.

In the Allanmyo Circle the principal cotton is Wagyi* which is a monopodial type cotton of long growing period resembling Broach in agricultural habit. The Indian Cotton Committee reported this cotton to be of an average staple of $\frac{6}{8}$ ". It is characterised by high ginning percentage (about forty) whilst selections have been obtained ginning as high as 46; the staple is of a very variable character which explains why the cotton has been valued at various times as approximately equal to Oomras, slightly superior to Fine Bengals and much superior to Oomras. There is room for considerable improvement in the staple of this cotton by selection. A small sample sent to me for valuation which was subsequently examined in detail with the aid of a Balls' Sorter proved to be of fair $\frac{13}{16}$ " average staple, the actual figures being $\frac{5}{8}$ " 14 per cent., $\frac{3}{4}$ " 28 per cent., $\frac{7}{8}$ " $29\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; 1" 12 per cent.; below $\frac{5}{8}$ " $8\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., above 1" 8 per cent. Larger samples sent for spinning trials were distinctly shorter and were only fit for 14s. counts at most, whereas the earlier sample would have been suitable for spinning at least 16s. warps. Selections made in the past have been chiefly made on ginning percentage. This is quite understandable as this cotton which is marketed as Prome machine-ginned was largely sold in Liverpool as short staple cotton.

Cambodia Cotton.—Cambodia cotton has been grown on an experimental scale by large cultivators for some years in the neighbourhood of Allanmyo. The 1922 crop was estimated to be about 40 bales. Cultivation of the variety would probably expand considerably given adequate prices. A sample of the 1921 year's crop was put through spinning tests by the Empress Mills, Nagpur, and though disappointing for Cambodia, compared favourably with the ordinary run of Punjab-American and was quite a fair cotton for 20s. It must be borne in mind that only from this year have there been adequate facilities for experimental work on Cambodia cotton in Allanmyo.

The indigenous cotton Wagyi is grown largely as a mixed crop with sesamum. The growing of Cambodia cotton necessitates a higher standard of cotton cultivation. It is entirely unirrigated, but irrigation is unnecessary as the Thayetmyo district is on the border of the wet zone.

Much work remains to be done on the proper sowing time for Cambodia cotton in this district and the best method of cultivation. It is

* Classified by Gammie as *G. obtusifolium* var *Nankin*.

by no means certain that the stock of seed is satisfactory and Cambodia seed from Madras, of selected strains of known lint character, should be tried. Work on the improvement of Wagyi cotton could go on side by side with the trial of Cambodia cotton with advantage. It is not certain that Cambodia will suit this tract, as rainfall is heavy and Cambodia cotton has a tendency to come into flower before the end of the rains, whereas the Wagyi crop flowers considerably later. In any case the future of Cambodia cotton will largely depend on the obtaining of adequate prices; the growers consider that it pays them for their extra trouble (taking into account the higher yield of Cambodia cotton if sown pure) if they get a premium of 10 Rupees per 320 lbs. of kapas. This premium should be readily obtainable provided a reasonable standard staple is maintained, despite the fact that the ginning percentage of Cambodia is 34 as against 40 for Wagyi. The results of comparative spinning trials on Wagyi and Cambodia cottons both grown by cultivators indicated that a premium of 9 Rupees per 100 viss of kapas (320 lbs.) would not be on the generous side. In the past premiums as high as Rs. 20 have been obtained.

The general similarity in habit between the Wagyi cotton and Broach cotton have already been referred to. A successful cross between these two cottons was made by Mr. McKerral some years ago and is now being tested. It might also be worthwhile trying pure line selections of Indian herbaceum cottons in this tract since they might suit the rainfall conditions better than American types.

Cambodia cotton in the Thayetmyo District is reported to be more susceptible to pink boll worm attack than Wagyi. Both the pink boll worm and the spotted boll worm occur, but *Wagyi* is reputed to be distinctly resistant, a point of considerable importance if it could be definitely proved.

The Myingyan Cottons.—The principal cotton here is known as Wagale which in general character distinctly resembles the Indian neglectum cottons. The growing period here is also short corresponding to that in the Bengals and Oomras tracts. The crop is somewhat precarious as timely rainfall is uncertain and a hardy type is the first consideration. The general run of the Wagale cotton which I saw was distinctly superior to Bengals in staple and some of the selections made were fully $\frac{3}{4}$ " in staple. There is also considerable variation in ginning percentage. The selection now being distributed known as Tatkon IV has a ginning percentage

of 38 and a staple of $\frac{5}{8}$ ". The survey of the cottons of the province is by no means complete and it is not possible to state definitely the constituents of the Wagale mixture. Nor is it quite certain as to what two other cottons known as Wani and Wayin really are. The selection work now in progress on the farm is therefore of great importance to this area. It may be remarked here that the earlier selection work was done at the Tatkon farm in the Yamethin district (now in another circle). The farm is better adapted for cotton breeding work than Mahlaing on account of more certain rainfall. Mr. McKerral's crosses between Shan and Wagale cotton are also under detailed study and are extremely promising.

Yamethin district.—The Tatkon farm is situated in this district which is not considered to be one of the cotton growing districts proper but it possesses very distinct possibilities. At Tatkon Cambodia cotton has given promising results and there is a possibility of other American types doing well. There are distinctly favourable prospects for selected type of indigenous cottons.

The Shan States Cottons.—There is still considerable doubt as to what the Shan State cottons are. Most of these collected in the course of the survey showed a staple of $\frac{7}{8}$ " and upwards (but mixed) combined with a low ginning percentage and delicate plant. It is not possible to say what this cotton is without detailed study, but some of its characteristics suggest the presence of an indicum cotton. The Shan States circle has not yet been constituted, and knowledge of this cotton is therefore chiefly confined to kapas which comes down the river to be ginned into specimens collected for survey purposes. It is interesting to note that at Bhamo (the traffic registration station for overland exports to China) cotton of 1" staple was found mixed in what was stated to be Myingyan cotton. This cotton was certainly not Cambodia but may have been Shan cotton.

Very promising results have been obtained with Cambodia cotton on the borders of the Chindwin river. The Lower Chindwin district is already an important cotton district, and there is considerable prospect of development here. The outlet for cotton in this district as also that of Shwebo and Sagaing adjoining districts is Monywa on the Chindwin. The cotton grown in this area is of the Wagale type but appears to be superior to Myingyan Cotton.

Marketing.—Ginning factories and presses are concentrated at a few important centres on the river, *viz.*, at Monywa on the Chindwin, at Myingyan which serves the Myingyan and Meiktila districts, and at Allanmyo—both of the latter on the Irrawady. Cotton from Pakokku district probably goes chiefly to Myingyan from the Magwe district to either Myingyan or Allanmyo. There are also gins and a press at Mahlaing on the railway.

Until recently cotton purchase, other than for overland export to China, was almost entirely in the hands of two firms, *viz.*, Messrs. Findlay Fleming & Co., and Messrs. Steel Bros. (successors to Jamals). At Allanmyo there are two presses belonging respectively to Steel Bros. and an Indian firm, Messrs. Munie & Co. At Myingyan there are now three presses and ginneries (belonging to Steel Bros., Findlay Fleming & Co., and a Japanese Agency respectively), and also now a number of small ginneries of 8—12 gins without presses. The latter are mostly Indian-owned but one is run by a co-operative society. The purchase of kapas throughout the province is almost entirely in the hands of travelling brokers who take advances from ginners or merchants and collect kapas from the villages. It is comparatively rare for cultivators to bring their own kapas to the ginning centres.

There have been several attempts to organise cotton markets particularly at Myingyan. There seems to be no demand from the cultivators at present for a market, and it would probably be unwise to attempt to open markets before such a demand arises. With the development of Co-operative Societies the possibilities of cotton markets, which of course would also have to be markets for other agricultural produce, might open up. At the present stage of development, when markets do not exist, it is obviously unnecessary to frame rules for regulating them.

Gins and Presses.—The ginning and pressing factories of the larger firms mentioned above are well equipped and well run, and so far the abuses referred to in the Indian Cotton Committee's report as common in India are hardly known in Burma. With the recent introduction of small ginning factories and of pressing on contract, conditions are likely to assimilate to Indian conditions. The Indian Cotton Committee recommended that their scheme for the licensing of gins and presses should be extended to Burma. The Central Cotton Committee's proposals are referred to in the body of the report. It is highly desirable

that such measures as are adopted in India should also be adopted in Burma. It is easier to prevent an abuse than to remedy it afterwards and there is every indication at present that the Burma cotton crop will grow in importance.

One of the main objects of the tour was to ascertain in what way the Central Cotton Committee could be of assistance to Burma, bearing in mind the special conditions of that province. It seems probable that so soon as the Agricultural Department is able to seriously undertake the distribution of pure strains of cotton of improved staple they will require assistance in the marketing of small quantities. At present there is little connection between the Burma and Indian cotton markets. Burma cottons are not known or quoted in Bombay. Exports take place direct to Liverpool or Japan although it is understood that a limited amount of Burmese cotton finds its way to mills in Calcutta. In providing a market for limited quantities of new cottons Indian mills can be of considerable assistance particularly as increases in staple between $\frac{5}{8}$ " and $\frac{7}{8}$ " are better appreciated in India than in Liverpool. As the Burma cotton industry develops closer relations with Indian cotton markets may be anticipated. The Bombay hedge contract prices are now received at Myingyan and it is understood that Japanese purchasers hedge their purchases on the Bombay market. As already explained the scattered nature of cotton cultivation will possibly necessitate the work of cotton improvement being done largely by the Deputy Directors in charge of the cotton growing circles. The Committee's Technological Laboratory and the official valuations which we are now in a position to obtain should be of very considerable value to these officers.

APPENDIX XII.

PROGRESS IN THE INTRODUCTION OF IMPROVED
VARIETIES OF COTTON IN VARIOUS PROVINCES.

Bombay.—In the last year another stage in the purification of the staple cotton of the Surat and South Broach district has been reached. A pure Navsari type of cotton is now almost entirely grown in the areas south of the Nerbudda, and the reputation of "Farm Cotton" is now firmly established all over this tract. The Rajpipla State is entirely sown with this type, and the Baroda districts are rapidly following into line. Provision has been made to prevent the cotton in this area again becoming impure by the application of the Cotton Transport Act to it. Three areas have been scheduled, in agreement with the Indian States concerned, namely, the 'South Surat area' with Navsari as its chief mart with the best staple, the 'Surat area' with Surat as its main centre, which extends northwards as far as the Tapti river, and the 'Olpad-Ankleshwar area' which includes all the country between the Tapti and the Nerbudda rivers.

The area of special seed farms supervised by the Agricultural Department in this area remains at 18,000 acres, and seed for 200,000 acres has again been distributed, while a further large area is supplied with seed from private sources. Local co-operative societies are developing fairly rapidly, and six of these, each of which supplies pure improved seed, are now working. The system of special auction sales for improved cotton is now being given up, as it is found that the general standard has been so raised that they are no longer needed. The Agricultural Department however arranges the sale of the cotton from so much of the 18,000 acres which it supervises as requires its assistance.

Work in the rehabilitation of the cotton to the north of the Nerbudda has not been done in the same systematic way, though the pure seed supplied by the Agricultural Department has gone considerably into use. Generally speaking, however, the cultivators demand a higher ginning percentage in the *kapas* than any of the pure types of the Agricultural Department can give. A type which appears to combine all the qualities needed is now being multiplied in the Surat farm, and in a year or two will, it is hoped, be available in large enough quantity to distribute in the Broach district north of the Nerbudda.

In the Northern Gujerat (Dhollera) area, several pure types of *wagad* cotton, of high yield, quality and ginning percentage have now been evolved, and are now being multiplied in the neighbourhood of Viramgaon. These have been fully approved of by the Viramgaon millowners, and in a year or two will, if all is well, be in hand in sufficient quantity for wide distribution.

In the Kumpta-Dharwar area, the growth of improved types of Kumpta and Dharwar-American cotton continues to extend, and a time can be foreseen when they will be all but universally cultivated. The Agricultural Department supervises seed farms capable of supplying 10,000 acres of cotton each year. The seeds from these farms are supplied by preference to co-operative societies, who guarantee to market their *kapas* through the co-operative sale societies at Hubli, Gadag, and elsewhere. The area now planted with seed of known purity has reached figures as follows :—

Gadag No: 1 (Upland American)	..	45,456 Acres.
Dharwar No. I .. .. .	..	38,980 „
Dharwar No.III .. .. .	..	3,145 „

The two last are improved Kumpta cottons. The most important sale societies are those at Hubli and Gadag. The former deals chiefly with Kumpta cotton; the latter deals chiefly with Dharwar-American cotton. In both of these the *kapas* is sold after grading on the basis of cleanliness and of ginning percentage.

The Cotton Transport Act has been applied to the whole of the cotton districts in the Kumpta-Dharwar area and this, it is hoped, will prevent the introduction of undesirable cotton types, and the pure marketing of some of the very good qualities actually grown.

In Khandesh the general wide distribution of pure 'Roseum' or 'N.R.' cotton seed has been continued, and is now multiplied by a large number of registered seed growers, seed unions and agricultural associations. All their production is under the general supervision of the Agricultural Department and they furnish seed for 30,000 acres. This organisation has been much extended and perfected during the year.

A beginning has also been made in the multiplication of some new types of seed, which combine the high yield and ginning percentage of N. R.

cotton with a much improved staple. It will be at least two years however, before these will be available on a large enough scale to affect the usual type of cotton market in Khandesh.

Baroda State.—The important cotton growing areas of the Baroda State are much interlaced with those dealt with by the Bombay Department of Agriculture in the course of its operations in Surat. A definite scheme of joint action has therefore been arranged between the two departments of agriculture in order to produce and maintain uniform blocks of cotton true to one type. The State has now six seed depots in the Navsari district for supply of pure type (1027 ALF) supplied by the Bombay Department of Agriculture, and a special pure seed area of 400 acres has been organised. Including seed supplied by depots in adjoining British territory pure seed for 57,000 acres was issued last year.

Hyderabad.—There are two varieties of improved cotton in the Hyderabad State, viz., Hyderabad Gaorani [*G. indicum* (Lamk)] and Western (*G. herbaceum*).

The crops were estimated at 4,51,000 and 59,000 bales respectively last season (1922-23). The Department of Agriculture has continued its important successful operation for the replacement of mixed cottons by the valuable Bani (Hyderabad Gaorani) type and for the maintenance of the latter in a state of purity which is indigenous to the Mahrattwara tract of the Dominions of Hyderabad. By the exertions of the Hyderabad Agricultural Department the two administrative districts, Nander and Parbhani, have been covered with pure Bani, and these districts produced last season 3,02,000 bales. The Department is now extending the growth of pure Bani in the Bir district, the outturn last season being 16,498 bales.

Hyderabad holds a prominent place in Indian cottons and the value of this supply of long stapled cotton, undoubtedly one of the very best in India, to Indian mills, cannot be too strongly emphasised.

Central Provinces.—The problem of obtaining a cotton of superior staple capable of replacing Roseum has been seriously taken in hand. Seed has been distributed for 1,300 acres of 'Sindewahi Cross' and for about 1,000 acres of Bani cotton (in Berar); Cambodia cotton is being grown on a small scale in the Nagpur and Chanda districts.

The Agricultural Department has issued seed for some 300,000 acres of pure Roseum cotton.

United Provinces :—The withdrawal of special irrigation facilities has led to the area under Cawnpore-American cotton falling to a negligible quantity. Attention has in consequence been concentrated on the improved *desi* types. The selected Bundelkhand type J. N. 1 (suitable for 16s) continues to be popular and several thousand acres are now under cultivation. A selected type of the hybrid K-22 is also reported to be giving promising results around Muttra.

The extension of J. N. 1 cotton in the central tracts of the province continues but it does not appear to do well in the main cotton tracts of the west where other varieties have to be sought.

K-22 continues to be popular round Muttra and the local mills are buying up available produce at a premium. The plant, however, shows a certain weakness in germination which must be overcome before it can be confidently recommended to the ordinary cultivator.

A new variety known as Aligarh No. 19 has proved very promising. It has arisen from the Aligarh white flowered of which it possesses the robust habit and high ginning figure combined with lint superior to the original. It is already issued to cultivators and stocks are being built up.

The Punjab.—Punjab-American cotton (Lyallpur-American) has been established on a scale of some half million acres in the Canal Colonies. The 1921-22 crop gave an indifferent yield and much of it was of low quality and distinctly inferior to the 1920-21 crop. The question as to whether the type known as Lyallpur 4F is the most suitable in average years is receiving attention and promising results have been obtained with Lyallpur 285F which is being grown on an extended scale in suitable districts this year.

The 1921-22 crop was good both in yield and quality.

Burmah.—Experiment with Cambodia cotton continued to give promise, some 40 bales being produced by cultivation last year. The survey of the "Wagale" cottons is now nearing completion and experimental work is also in progress with Wagyi cotton. The provision of ginning facilities on the Allanmyo and Mahlaing farms has assisted in the supply of pure seed.

Number of corresponding Berar
Rule and remarks on differences.

or retaining such allowance or unpaid for sample, or assisting or abetting any other person in demanding, taking or retaining such trade allowance or unpaid for sample or in any way facilitating or conniving at the demanding, taking or retaining of such trade allowance or unpaid-for sample, shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding Rs. 50 for each offence.

Explanation.—An unauthorised trade allowance is any trade allowance not prescribed by rule under the Act.

As in Berar Rule 77.

41. A sample which it is intended to pay for on weighment is
Samples. not an unpaid-for sample.

The question whether it is intended to pay for it on weighment or not is a question of fact to be decided by the Magistrate.

Cf. Berar Rule 78.

42. In these rules a khandi means 784 lbs. avoirdupois of unginned cotton or ginned cotton.

As in Berar Rule 79.

43. The Committee shall keep at least one set of authorised weights which shall be at all times available to the public for comparison with their own weights at all reasonable hours.

A set of authorised weights to be kept by the Committee.

As in Berar Rule 80.

44. No prosecution shall be instituted for any breach of any of these rules without the previous sanction of the Committee or of the Chairman or other officer authorised by the Committee in

Prosecution not to be instituted without previous sanction.

this behalf. No prosecution shall be instituted against a registered trader, until he has been given an opportunity of explaining his conduct and then only under the special orders of the Committee passed at a special meeting of which notice shall be given to all members, provided always that a prosecution for any offence under these rules may be instituted by the Collector of the District.

APPENDIX VI.

LIST OF COTTON CENTRES PROPOSED.

BOMBAY.

KHANDESH DISTRICT.

Estimated arrivals.

Bales.

<i>Dhulia</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	about 94,000
<i>Shirpur</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,000
<i>Jalgaon</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	24,000
<i>Pachora</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	26,000
<i>Shendurni</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	18,000
<i>Jamner</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	12,000
<i>Maheji</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	12,000
<i>Faizpur</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	23,000
<i>Chopda</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	15,000
<i>Amalner</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	35,000
Bhusaval.							
Chalisgaon.							
Dharangaon.							

BROACH DISTRICT.

<i>Ankleshwar</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	about 30,000
<i>Jhagadia</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	20,000
<i>Broach</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	58,000
<i>Palej</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	51,000
<i>Miyagaon</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	12,000
<i>Itola</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	15,000
<i>Samlaya</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	25,000
<i>Jambusar</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	11,000
<i>Dabhoi</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	40,000
<i>Bodeli</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,000
<i>Bhadarpur</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	12,000

	Bales.
<i>Navsari</i> .. .. .	.. about 22,000
<i>Surat</i> .. .. .	.. „ 20,000
<i>Kim</i> .. .. .	.. „ 10,000
<i>Bardoli</i> .. .. .	.. „ 20,000
<i>Ahmedabad.</i>	
<i>Viramgaon.</i>	

KUMPTA-DHARWAR DISTRICT.

<i>Hubli</i> .. .. .	.. about 63,000
<i>Gadag</i> .. .. .	.. „ 12,000
<i>Bailhongal</i> .. .. .	.. „ 11,000
<i>Miraj.</i>	
<i>Ranibennur.</i>	

BAGALKOTE-BIJAPUR DISTRICT.

<i>Bagalkote</i> .. .. .	.. about 12,000
<i>Ahmednagar.</i>	
<i>Barsi Town.</i>	
<i>Bijapur.</i>	

SIND.

Karachi.
Mirpurkhas.
Adam Tando.
Hyderabad.
Nawabshah.
Shahdadpur.

KATHIAWAD.

Wadhwan.
Rajkot.
Dhoraji.
Porebunder.
Amreli.
Mahuva.
Bhownagar.
Anjar (Cutch).

UNITED PROVINCES.

Name.	Estimated arrivals.
	Bales.
<i>Etawah</i>	9,000
<i>Khurja</i>	18,000
<i>Hathras</i> .. .. .	.. ..
<i>Aligarh</i>	7,500
<i>Chandausi</i>	5,000
Muttra	10,000
Saharanpur	8,000
Cawnpore.	
Bhind.	
Agra.	

MADRAS.

Tiruppur.	
Virudupatti.	.. .. .
Adoni.	

PUNJAB.

	Estimated arrivals.	Bales.
	Bales.	
Lyallpur	19,600	American, 12,200 <i>Desi</i> .
Chakjumra	12,100	„ 3,000 „
Jarranwalla	15,000	„ 1,700 „
Tandlianwalla	9,000	„ 3,000 „
<i>Okara</i>	22,600	„ 4,900 „
Sargodha	13,670	„ 7,125 „
Chichawatni	12,200	„ 4,300 „
Amritsar.		
<i>Montgomery.</i>		
Multan.		
Sialkot.		
Pattoki.		
Mian Channu.		
Ambala.		
Kasur.		

APPENDIX VII (a).

NOTIFICATION.

NAGPUR, *the 11th August, 1922.*

No. 1866-873-VIII.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 105, Sub-section (3), of the Central Provinces Municipal Act, 1903 (XVI of 1903), the Local Government is pleased to confirm the following by-laws made by the Municipal Committee of Khandwa, in the Nimar District, under Section 105, Sub-section (1), clause (b), and Section 105, Sub-section (2), of the said Act, for inspecting and regulating the use of the Khandwa Cotton Market, and for charging fees for the use thereof.

BY-LAWS.

1. There shall be in the town of Khandwa a public market to be called the "Khandwa Municipal Cotton Market" where dealings in cotton will be conducted.

NORE.—Cotton in the following rules means and includes both ginned and unginned cotton except where it is expressly denoted otherwise.

2. The boundaries of the Khandwa Municipal Cotton Market shall be as follows :—

North.—Bombay Bazar road.

West.—The old Bombay road.

South.—The row of houses commencing from the house of Badal Mistry.

East.—The row of houses on the Distillery road.

3. Every person bringing cotton for sale into the aforesaid market shall, on entering the market, pay the dues at the following rates :—

1. On every cart laden with unginned cotton (Kapas) Anna 1.
2. On every cart laden with ginned cotton (Rui) Anna 1.
3. On every animal laden with unginned cotton (Kapas) Pies 6.
4. On every animal laden with ginned cotton (Rui) Pies 6.

4. Any person removing or attempting to remove cotton from the market before the fee has been paid and the receipt granted or practising any device in order to evade or facilitate the evasion of the payment of the dues shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 50.

5. Subject to the general control of the Municipal Committee, the Khandwa Municipal Cotton Market shall be under the management of a Sub-Committee consisting of nine members, of whom two shall be elected by the Municipal Committee from amongst their members, two by the District Council from amongst their members, two by registered local dealers in Kapas, one by registered Kapas Adtyas, one by foreign buyers dealing in Kapas and cotton and one shall be nominated by the Deputy Commissioner.

6. Subject to the approval of the Municipal Committee, the Sub-Committee shall appoint its own President.

7. The term of office of the Sub-Committee shall be three years commencing from 1st April.

8. The following powers shall be exercised and the following duties performed by the Cotton Market Sub-Committee:—

- (a) to regulate and control the management of the cotton market yard ;
- (b) to supervise the realisation of fees for the use of the cotton market yard, buildings and weighing machine ;
- (c) to supervise the scale (Takas) and other standard weights used by dealers in cotton ;
- (d) to register names of all buyers and the places where they will weigh their cotton ; and
- (e) to advise the Committee on all matters connected with—
 - (1) issue of licenses under Section 99 (1) (f) of the Central Provinces Municipal Act, for the use of any place within Municipal limits as a yard or dépôt for trade in cotton ;
 - (2) issue of orders to any person not to do, or not to omit to do, within the limits of the Khandwa Municipal Cotton Market, anything the doing of, or the omission to do, which is a public nuisance under the Indian Penal Code, *vide* Section 106 of the Municipal Act ; and

- (3) issue of conditional orders of the nature referred to in Section 133 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, in respect of all or any acts of omission within the limits of the Municipal Cotton Market, punishable under these rules [*vide* Section 107 (1)].

9. Any person shall, on application at the office of the Sub-Committee, be entitled to have his name registered as a regular buyer or as a regular seller or as a regular buyer and seller on his executing an agreement in such form as the Committee may, with the previous approval of the Deputy Commissioner, from time to time, prescribe, agreeing to conform to the market by-laws and on his paying a fee of Rs. 10 annually in the month of April in each year.

10. The Committee may strike off from the register the name of any person who has been guilty of a breach of these by-laws.

11. All registered buyers shall have their scales and weights or weighing machines and the places where they are to be set up for the purpose of weighment registered in a book kept for the purpose.

12. Such places shall be opened between sunrise and sunset for inspection by the President, any member of the Committee or of the Cotton Market Sub-Committee or any servant of the Committee who has been duly empowered by the Committee in this behalf.

13. The Khandwa Municipal Cotton Market shall be kept open from sunrise to sunset every day except on Sundays, and all transactions in cotton will be conducted within these hours. No carts laden with cotton shall be taken out of the market until the rate for the day is announced and the bargain is struck. Carts shall be allowed to remain within the market at all hours of the day and night.

14. There shall be a moharrir appointed for the market whose duty shall be to do all business connected with the market on behalf of the Municipality.

15. The sellers are bound to expose for sale separately the different kinds of cotton.

NOTE OR ILLUSTRATION.—Cotton damaged by rain is locally known as Kalipatti Kapas and cotton not so damaged as Lalpatti Kapas. A seller is forbidden to bring Lalpatti Kapas in the same cart as Kalipatti Kapas unless he separates them by a cotton sheet or by a matting or otherwise. Rosia cotton should be similarly separated from other varieties.

16. The price of cotton brought into the market for sale will be by open bid and not by any secret signs.

17. No deduction in kind or price from the cotton purchased shall be demanded or received by the purchaser, Adtya or Dalal on account of charity, gratuity or on any other plea.

18. No unregistered person shall enter the market for transacting any business on behalf of any person other than himself.

19. No Dalal or Adtya or buyer shall demand cotton from a cotton cart by way of free sample more than a man can hold in one hand.

20. Every purchaser shall sign an agreement in the subjoined form in favour of a seller before removing from the cotton market any cotton that has been purchased. Printed forms of agreements shall be supplied to the purchaser free of cost by the moharrir in charge—

FORM.

Name of seller

Name of buyer

Rate per mani

Signature of Moharrir.

I do hereby promise that if when your cotton comes to be unloaded, the cotton is found to be worse than the sample, and if I refuse to take it at the price agreed upon, I will within three hours have your cart reloaded at my expense so that you may take your cotton back to the cotton market for sale.

Signature of Purchaser.

21. No person shall enter or attempt to enter the market when directed not to do so by the Cotton Market Sub-Committee, or disobey the directions of that Sub-Committee in regard to the places where carts laden with cotton may stand.

22. Complaints regarding any matter connected with the cotton transactions in the market must be made in writing to the President,

Cotton Market Sub-Committee, and the decision of the President shall be subject to the approval of the Sub-Committee.

23. All orders of the President or Sub-Committee shall be appealable to the Municipal Committee.

24. The Municipality will erect a weigh bridge in the cotton market, and any person may at his option have his goods weighed on it on payment of the following fees :—

For a loaded cart	Anna 1
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For a loaded animal	Pies 6
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The fees shall be paid to such person as may be appointed by the Municipal Committee who shall give a receipt for the amount paid.

25. Breach of any of the foregoing by-laws for which no special penalty has been provided in the rules shall be punishable with fine which may extend to Rs. 50.

By order of Government
(Ministry of Local Self-Government),

A. E. MATHIAS.

APPENDIX VII (b).

NOTIFICATION.

NAGPUR, *the 7th September 1923.*

No. 2116-1104-VIII.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 178, Sub-sections (3) and (5), of the Central Provinces Municipalities Act, 1922 (C. P. Act 11 of 1922), the Local Government is pleased to confirm the following by-laws made by the Municipal Committee of Burhanpur in the Nimar District, under Section 179, Sub-section (1), clause (b), and Section 70, Sub-section (2), of the said Act, for the inspection and regulation of the Burhanpur Cotton and Grain Market within the limits of the Burhanpur Municipality, and for the charge of fees for the use thereof, in supersession of the by-laws sanctioned in Central Provinces Gazette Notification No. 389, dated the 21st August 1906, as subsequently amended :—.

BY-LAWS.

1. There shall be in the town of Burhanpur a public market to be called the Burhanpur Municipal Cotton and Grain Market where dealings in cotton and grain shall be conducted. It will be referred to as "The Burhanpur Cotton and Grain Market" in these by-laws.

NOTE.—Cotton in the following by-laws means and includes both ginned and unginned cotton except where it is expressly stated otherwise.

2. The Burhanpur Cotton and Grain Market shall be held inside the Akberi Sarai.

3. Persons who buy or wish to buy in the Burhanpur Cotton and Grain Market shall have their names registered annually in a book kept for the purpose on payment of a fee of Rs. 5 before they commence to buy in the Burhanpur Cotton and Grain Market. All registered buyers or their brokers shall have their scales and weights or weighing machines and the places where they are set up for the purpose of weighing registered in the aforesaid book. The Committee may strike off from the register the name of any person who has been guilty of a breach of these by-laws after two warnings. A buyer registered under this by-law may nominate, at the time of his registration, his agents not more than three in number to transact business on his behalf in the market. The names of these agents will be entered in the register.

4. Such places shall be open between sunrise and sunset for inspection of the scales and weights or weighing machines by the President, any member of the Committee or of the Burhanpur Cotton and Grain Market Sub-Committee or any servant of the Committee who has been duly empowered by the Committee in this behalf.

5. Every person bringing cotton and grain to the Burhanpur Cotton and Grain Market for sale shall pay dues at the following rates :—

(a) Rui or ginned cotton.

Each cart-load One anna	} Only in case the rui is sold.
Each animal-load ..	.. Six pies
Head-load ..	.. Three pies

(b) Unginned cotton and grain.

	Unginned cotton.	Grain.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Each cart-load.. ..	0 2 0	0 2 0
Each animal-load	0 1 0	0 1 0

6. The Municipality will erect a weigh bridge in the Burhanpur Cotton and Grain Market and any person may at his option have his goods weighed on it on payment of the following fees :—

For a loaded cart ..	Six pies.
For a loaded animal ..	Three pies.

The fees shall be paid to such person as may be appointed by the Municipal Committee, who shall give a receipt for the amount paid, and a certificate of the weight and shall also, if required, enter on the certificate particulars of sale of the goods in question. In the case of carts for which the above fees have been paid, empty carts will be weighed free of charge.

7. There shall be entertained such establishment by the Cotton and Grain Market Sub-Committee, with the sanction of the Municipal Committee, as may be necessary for the management of the said market.